Col. McLean

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.
April 21, 1835. 46tf.

$100 Reward.

I WILL give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named Bess, and her CHILDREN, supposed to be three in number. This Woman is about 27 years of age, has been runaway some seven or eight years: is the property of Joseph Green, dec'd, at the time of her elopement: she was sold as she run, as the property of said Green's estate, and purchased of J. P. Guise, Esq., who subsequently sold her to Benj. S. Leonard, of whom I have lately purchased her, in like manner, with all the Children they may have. She is described to be of yellow complection, low in stature, hair inclining to be likely, has a scar mark on one or other cheek, resembling a little down the neck, caused from a scrapp[ication], and when last seen in this neighborhood, about two years since, had some one or other upper fore teeth somewhat decayed, which may be gone by this time.

It is said that this negro has lived in this neighborhood, as a runaway, and has had the assistance of a woman by the name of Priscilla, in affording her shelter and sustenance. BESS being a *first rate seamstress*, was enabled to earn a living in this way for a while within some 18 months or 2 years ago, when Priscilla made a visit to Fayetteville, to see her Brother, whose name is *Solomon Nash;* since which nothing has been heard of Bess hereabouts; and therefore I am to conclude, that she went with Priscilla to Fayetteville, where, there is little doubt but she is passing as free, and by some assumed name, it is supposed she calls herself Sarah, or Betsey. A negro fellow by the name of Abel, absconded from this place to follow the business of a hunter, and may know something of Bess. There is no doubt but she goes well dressed.

I shall furthermore give for such evidence as will lead to conviction and punishment of any person harboring Bess, or of having any of her Children after this date; if a white person of responsibility, $50 if a free coloured, or *worthless* white person and if a slave $25.

ARCH'D McRAE.
Wilmington, July 16, 1835 46 5-eowtf

BACON.

5000 POUNDS **BACON**, Corn fed.
For sale by
W. & J. FARMER.
July 15, 1835. 45 tf.

DAVID SHAW

HAS just received by the Steamboat John Walker, the following articles, which he offers for Cash, viz:

Sweet Lime Juice, | Jamison's Water Crackers,
Lemon Syrup, | Tamarinds and Scotch Barley,
Fresh Currants & Citrons, | Loaf Sugar & Tea, assorted,
Muscatel Raisins, | Coffee & Brown Sugar.
Sweet Shell Almonds,
Seidlitz Powders and Soda do,

Fayetteville, July 7, 1835. 44 4w.

The Subscriber

HAS on hand, and offers to sell at reasonable prices, either for Country Produce, Cash, or time to good men, the following Articles:

4000 bushels Liverpool SALT, in bulk,
1500 ditto York Island, do.
600 ditto Sound, do
40 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
6 do. Port and Teneriffe,
6 do Madeira,
150 pieces Dundee and tow Bagging,
10 tons English Iron,
5000 lbs. Bacon,
20 hhds. New Orleans Molasses,
20 ditto Island do.
50 bbls St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugars,
60 bags green Coffee.

In addition to the above articles, a general and very extensive assortment of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods,

Hats, Shoes, Hollow and Hardware, China and Glass do.

In acknowledging past favours, he respectfully solicits future patronage.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.
Fayetteville, July 13, 1835. 45 6w.

Stop the Thief!

$200 DOLLARS REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension of RICE P. MATTHIS, of Sampson County, N. C. and for his delivery to the Sheriff of Sampson County, or confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that he can be brought to justice. Said MATTHIS was arrested on a charge of conspiracy, and on an accusation of aiding and assisting a negro Slave out of the State, with free papers, and made his escape from the Deputy Sheriff of Sampson County on the 12th inst. He is about 6 feet high—hair auburn; beard of a yellowish color, reddish face; speaks tolerably quick; will weigh about 200 lbs. and is about 25 or 26 years old.

A. B. CHESSNUTT, *Dep. Sh'ff.*
JAMES O'NEAL, *Prosecutor.*
June 17, 1835. 42 6t.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted either by Note or Book Account to L. R. Bradley, are requested to settle the same, with the Subscriber, on or before the first of April next. By so doing they will save cost, as all unsettled accounts after that time will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

A. KIMBALL,
Assignee of L. R. Bradley.
March 9, 1835. 27tf

New, Cheap and Desirable GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6 4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings, Brochellas, Princettas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A very extensive assortment of SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, Bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambries,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bedlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table dicto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
Umbrellas and Parasols,
HATS and SHOES,
STOCKS and COLLARS,
Shell Combs of every description.

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases

GEO. C. McNEILL.
April 17, 1835. 33tf

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by
E. J. HALE
May 7, 1835

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.
July 1, 1835.

STATE CONVENTION.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

MR GASTON'S SPEECH—*Concluded.*

If the dissatisfaction caused by unequal representation be so extensive and so well founded, as indispensably to require the correction of this evil; if the duty of reform has been enjoined upon us by the People, and we have solemnly sworn not to evade its performance; and if we find the principles of the proposed adjustment fair and equitable, we ought not to hesitate to carry out these principles into full execution. The organic Act under which we are assembled commands that the number of the Senate should not be less than thirty four nor more than fifty—and *that* of the House of Commons not less than ninety nor more than one hundred and twenty. We have already decided by an almost unanimous voice to support the recommendation of the Committee so far as it advises that the Senate shall consist of fifty, but their recommendation that the other House shall consist of one hundred and twenty, is violently opposed. Upon the best consideration he did think, and therefore was obliged to say, that this opposition was unreasonable. The people had fixed a *maximum* and a *minimum* for each House—fifty, and thirty-four, for the House which represents property—one hundred and twenty, and ninety, for the House which represents population. It was impossible not to admit that the *maximum* and *minimum* in the two Houses must have been selected upon the belief that they *severally* stand in a proper *relation* to each other. So far as the will of the people is declared in this adjustment, obedience is our duty. Where it is not explicitly declared, but may nevertheless be satisfactorily collected, we should endeavor faithfully to follow it out. We have resolved to take the *maximum* for the Senate—Can we do otherwise than adopt the *maximum* also for the House of Commons, without violating the *spirit* of the adjustment? What reason can be assigned for disregarding the proportion which is so plainly marked out in the act?

It had been objected, that the proportion was different from that which now obtained in the two branches of our Legislature, for that *they* stand to each other in the relation of one to two. But if the people have indicated that a different proportion should prevail—if they have said that the Senate might be reduced to thirty-four, but if so the House of Commons should consist of *at least* ninety—that the latter House might extend to one hundred and twenty, but if so, the former should nevertheless *not exceed* fifty; are we, whose province it is to execute this plan, to sit in judgment upon it and practically to disregard it? He admitted that it was in our *power*, under the words of the act, to pay no attention to the proportions set forth in it—to adopt the *maximum* for the Senate and the *minimum* for the House of Commons. But were we to do so, he felt a full conviction that we should but keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the sense. With this conviction, it was unnecessary for him to point out any reason why the relative proportions as they now exist between the two Houses, had been to some extent departed from in the plan of adjustment recommended by the People. But there occurred to him one so plain and irresistible that he could not forbear from mentioning it. The Senate representing property, was constituted on the principle of taxation—and this principle was carried out *thoroughly* and without exception. But the principle of numbers on which the House of Commons was based, was not carried out *thoroughly* It was subjected to an exception very proper in itself, but which practically narrowed the range of its operation. To prevent too violent a shock to long continued usages the act provided that every county in the State, whatever might be its *population*, should have at least one member. He repeated that this was a very proper provision, and one without which, he never could have yielded a cheerful assent to the proposed arrangement; but it was a provision which in practice greatly affected the basis of representation. There were sixty-five counties in the State—each of which, without regard to its numbers must have a member. If the House of Commons then consisted of sixty five members only, the *exception* would destroy the *rule* altogether, and each county would be equally represented. Thus it will be seen that the practical operation of the rule is not upon the whole number of members in that House, but only on the excess of that number over sixty-five. Make the number ninety, and the principle will be felt only in the apportionment of twenty-five. Make it as proposed, one hundred and twenty, and it is felt but in the apportionment of fifty five—and *this* is but five more than the entire number of your Senate. Where then is the ground for this clamor?

But it is urged that the number one hundred will give the East for the present a greater relative strength than the number one hundred and twenty. This may be a conclusive argument (supposing it to be founded in fact) with those who came here not with the purpose of allaying the strife which has distracted our land, but in order to resist to the full extent of their power, whatever may affect the present state of things. He had not himself examined so as to be able to pronounce confidently as to the result of the calculations which were made. He believed however that at the number 120, the proportion in the House of Commons would stand, considering Robeson and Person as Western counties, 47 to 53—considering them as neutral, 47 to 51—as Eastern, 49 to 50—and that at the number 120, the proportion would be, considering Robeson and Person as Western counties, 55 to 65—as neutral, 55 to 61—and as Eastern, 59 to 61. In both cases there would be a small majority on the side of the West, which could not be varied more than *four* by adopting either of the proposed numbers. It did seem to him any thing but wise to consider this difference as furnishing a justification to gentlemen from the East for the prodigious alarm they had sounded, much less for a departure from the spirit of the rule of adjustment enjoined upon the Convention. In the Senate, as fixed at 50, there is a clear majority of at least four and probably six members on the part of the East—and no act of *legislation* can be passed but by the *concurrent* will of both Houses. *Joint* action never takes place but in making appointments to office—and nothing can more clearly shew that appointments are not governed merely by sectional feelings, than the fact that with an undisputed majority on the part of the East, more than *half* of the prominent appointments made by the Legislature are actually filled by Western men. The fact is, that when appointments take place, the disturbing causes which agitate the Legislature usually arise from *party politics*—from *Federal* and not *State* divisions; and these, in consequence of the prevailing influence of the General Government, are to be found East as well as West of Raleigh.

But is it possible that in our deliberations upon this subject, we should be governed by the paltry considerations of *temporary* advantage? The arrangement now to be made is for perpetuity, for us and our posterity—never to be altered unless the people should again agree, and he trusted they would not for a century, to change their Constitution. Make it right, so that it may last. Make it right, for the effect of it will be to obliterate those very sectional divisions which have heretofore prevailed. When the representation in both Houses shall be based upon approved principles, it will be impossible much longer to keep up these divisions. There will be nothing for East and West to differ about *as* East and West. Other parties—other divisions may arise, but the existing differences must ultimately vanish with the causes which created them. Make it right, for whatever may be its immediate operation, it baffles all skill at calculation to foretell what will be its effect a few years hence. Wealth will change. Numbers will change. The character of the population will change. Towards the West there are comparatively but few slaves, but as their mining operations shall advance and their manufactures shall be extended, slaves will be multiplied in that region, for it was a law of Nature that men would not work when they could get others to work for them. It should be borne in mind too, that there is a large territory within the limits of the State occupied by the Cherokees, to which the Indian title must be extinguished within a year or two. When this territory shall be given up to us it will sustain a population sufficient for several counties, and as the number of our Legislature which we now establish is not to change, it should be made large enough to be accommodated to the then increased numbers of our people.

He saw then no cause to disapprove of any part of the Report presented by the Committee of twenty-six. There were, however, some matters intimately connected with the subject matter of that Report, in regard to which it was silent—but which must be settled by the Convention. The Act to which he had so frequently referred, provided that no county should be divided in the formation of a Senatorial district—but with respect to the apportionment of the members of the House of Commons, it gave the Convention a more unlimited power. It directed that with respect to these members (except those from the towns which were to be excluded in whole or in part from the Convention) they should be apportioned upon the rule of federal numbers, "to be elected by *counties* or *districts*, or both."

This part of the act had given him great difficulty, and although he was by no means confident that he had ultimately adopted the proper construction of it, he was desirous to submit that construction for the deliberate examination of the Convention. An exact apportionment according to numbers, could be made in one way only,—by dividing the whole State into election districts containing equal population, without regard to the separate existence of counties or to the habitudes arising from them which had so long bound their citizens together. This would be such a violent disruption of ancient ties—such an inroad upon the usages of the country from its first settlement—that he could not believe that it was contemplated. If however, he entertained any doubts upon this point, they were repelled by the provision which followed,—"but *each* county shall have at least *one* member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population." Such a provision never would have been made if the whole State were designed to be broken up into equal districts. An election by counties or by districts, or by both, is placed at your discretion, and the basis of representation is federal numbers. An apportionment by counties, or by districts, other than that which we have seen could not have been contemplated, must leave large fractions. Not one county can be found which has *precisely* the ratio, or twice or three times the ratio of representation. The inquiry is, what must be done with these excess s? They cannot be disregarded—for they form in the aggregate a large part of the population of the State—and no disposition can be made of them by counties, or by districts, or by both, which shall be in precise conformity with the prescribed basis of representation. The Legislature and the People could not intend to prescribe to the Convention an impracticable duty. He therefore interpreted the act as having given the rule of federal numbers as the *general* principle for their guidance, giving the discretion to apply it to counties, districts, or both, as should appear to them most equitable and most conducive to the public good.

But two plans have been suggested. The first was to assign to each County the number of members which it was entitled, according to the ratio of representation, disregarding its excess—and then to create districts of the counties having excesses, and assign to these the additional members, as the election of which the citizens of all the districts should vote. For instance, suppose the ratio of representation to be fixed at 6,000—the County of Orange having a federal population of 7,858, will be entitled to three members, and will have an unrepresented fraction of 1,458; and the County of Caswell, containing 12,611, will be entitled to one member, and have an unrepresented excess of 6,111. Those excesses added together amounting to more than the ratio of representation, the two counties might then be formed into a district, which district should elect an additional member. The more this plan was examined, the more objectionable it would appear. Instead of carrying out to its fair, practical extent, the principle of apportioning representation to numbers, it would direct and violate the principle. The unrepresented fraction of Caswell was 6,111—that of Orange, but 1458—and to represent these combined fractions, Orange having already three members, was to vote with Caswell having but one for the member to the district. Now, as Orange had more than two times the number of voters of Caswell, she could *certainly* control this election, and thus secure to her fraction of 1458, a representation, while the 6,111 of Caswell, would in truth, have *more*. Their above proportions of Orange and Caswell, as to federal numbers, are as *one* and *two thirds* to *one*—and the proportions of their respective relations would then be as *four* to *one*. This would be apportioning representation to numbers in a very singular way. The plan was objectionable also, because of its complexity. There would be distinct sets of members in the House, some representing particular counties, and others representing these same counties in combination with others—different *orders* in truth, reaching one above the other in the scale of importance. Besides in many cases, in order to save a great number of small fractions there must be occasionally half a dozen counties put together, and this, in elections to the General Assembly, appeared to him a mockery of the true principle of representation. There may be extraordinary cases, in which the people can vote in large masses with some degree of intelligence. These are, when the magnitude of the trust sought brings to their notice, men whose fame is wide spread, and broadly established. But in general, the true principle of the elective franchise is, to afford to the constituents an opportunity of selecting whom they *personally* know, and whom, from that knowledge, they are willing to trust.

Deeming then this plan inadmissible, there was but one other which could be adopted. This was to give the additional members to the counties respectively, which had the largest excesses of unrepresented population. Absolute precision in apportioning representation to numbers, was unattainable—this plan approached it as nearly as was practicable, and the rule laid down was intended for practical purposes. Although he had come to this conclusion from an examination of the Convention Act, unaided by any extrinsic help, he was gratified to discover, that in the Constitutions of several of the States, in which numbers are made the basis of representation, a similar mode of representing the fractions had obtained.—The same principle with respect to the representation of the excesses, somewhat modified in its application, will be found in the Constitutions of Mississippi and Alabama.

He had heard with great respect, the suggestion of the gentleman from Rowan, (Mr. Fisher,) that the benefit of the fractions should be given to small rather than to large Counties, and wished to follow it so far as the rule prescribed by the Convention act would permit. A county entitled to three members, with an unrepresented surplus of population, sustains a much smaller loss in *proportion*, than a county entitled to one member, and having also an excess not represented. But the Act did not leave the Convention at liberty to dispose of these excesses at pleasure. It declared that the members should be allotted to counties, *according to their respective numbers;* and he felt himself bound to apply this rule throughout, whatever might be the relative numbers of the several counties. But there was an arrangement which he thought the Convention could rightfully make, and which would have the happiest effect in correcting the artificial inequality resulting from application of the rule to the larger counties, and would be attended by many other salutary consequences. He was solicitous to bring this to the notice of the Convention at this early day, so that if there were well founded objections to it, they might be stated, and deliberately considered. The members of the House of Commons were "to be elected by *Counties* or *Districts*, or *both*, according to their federal population." For the reasons already stated, he preferred, that the election should in *general* be by counties, but in regard to the counties which would acquire, under the amended Constitution, a greater number of members than they had heretofore been entitled to, he was disposed to adopt the principle of election *in them*, by *districts*. Such an arrangement would have a happy effect in partially reconciling the citizens of those counties which were deprived of all but one member, to a privation which could not but be unpleasant to them. The gain of the large counties was at their expense. If these large counties were districted and the inhabitants of each district voted for a single member, the same number of the People, in the large and in the small counties, would exercise the same privilege and wield the same power, while the inequality of representation between the different sections of the State would be corrected. To remove discontent this Convention had been called. Its purposes could not be effected without giving more or less of dissatisfaction to those counties whose power was to be curtailed. But unquestionably it was sound policy to introduce as little discontent into the new system, as was consistent with the objects which it was our duty to accomplish. He was perfectly convinced too, that there was no mode of election so fair, or so well calculated to introduce into the legislative body, intelligent and upright members, as that by which the voters were brought to designate the *very individual* whom they preferred to *all others*. Where there are large election districts and the People in mass vote for many representatives, there are abundant opportunities presented for combination, management, and intrigue, among the candidates, and thus causing a real minority to pass for a majority of the Electors. It was desirable always, that the Electors should, if possible, vote upon personal knowledge. In an extensive district they could not well do so, unless the candidates travelled to and fro and subjected themselves to the observation of the People and mingled familiarly with them in every part of it. But the necessity of such a course would often prevent the best men from making a tender of their services. If the choice were to be made by the immediate neighborhood, they could confidently rely for success on the immediate knowledge which their neighbors had of their qualifications. But they could not abandon their regular occupations without a sacrifice of domestic duties, nor take up the *profession* of canvassers for public favor, without a sacrifice of feeling and of conscience. The field must be abandoned to what he verily believed to be the most mischievous of human beings—politicians by trade—who thrive and prosper by flattery and falsehood—by pandering to the worst passions and prejudices of poor human nature—and who, under the pretence of ardent love for the People, care for nothing, and seek for nothing but their own advancement.

Those large electoral districts, independently of the objections already mentioned, were calculated to stifle, rather than to give a correct expression of the will of the People. A bare majority might elect a ticket of four members who would misrepresent the views and opinions and wishes of as many individuals as in other counties would be entitled to two members. There is such a thing as county oppression as well as State oppression or Federal oppression, and he knew no remedy for it so efficacious as to the oppressed, an opportunity to raise their voice, and represent their grievances to the body that could give redress—He did not propose to introduce this subdivision of districts into those counties, which under the arrangement would elect but two members, and for obvious reasons. There was less danger of unfairness, of combination, of driving men of merit from the field of competition, of suppression of the public sentiment, in these, than in larger counties; and above all, these counties gained *nothing* by the new arrangement, and it seemed to him unwise, unnecessarily to disturb their existing institutions. But the counties which were to gain by the change, could not complain if they acquired this gain with such modifications as in no degree impaired their just portion of power, and at the same time rendered it less obnoxious to the rest of the community, and more consistent with the interests of the People of the whole State.

These were the general views which he entertained on the *main* subject referred to the Convention, the reform of Representation in the two Houses of the General Assembly. This was the subject on which the voice of the people was imperative, and the action of the Convention indispensable. Until this subject was settled, it was idle to consider of the discretionary amendments. Unless this were so settled as to command the approbation of the people, nothing could be done for the public good. Professions were but of little worth, and men were often most prodigal in the use of professions who least felt the sentiments to which they gave utterance. But he must be permitted to say, that there was no individual in this body who felt a more ardent and intense desire than himself, that our deliberations and exertions here might attract to us the blessing pronounced upon the peace-makers—a more ardent and intense desire that after meriting this benediction we might proceed to the consideration of the other subjects submitted to us with purity of purpose, elevated views and cautious wisdom—a more ardent and intense desire that the result of our labors might ultimately tend to the physical, intellectual and moral improvement of North Carolina.

Some gentlemen had pronounced animated eulogiums upon the State, while others had mourned over its depressed condition. There was much in North Carolina to respect and to love. In no land was justice administered with greater purity, and in no State of the Union was there less of the violence and malevolence and corruption of faction. In none was there a more orderly and kind and well disposed population. In none more republican simplicity and equality of condition. It was emphatically the Southern land of steady habits. But he loved his country too sincerely to permit him to shut his eyes upon her defects or her wants. He wished to serve, and disdained to flatter her. The laws of Nature forbade North Carolina from attaining great commercial eminence or rivalling in wealth some of the other States of the Confederacy. But it was impossible not to regret that her resources remained as yet almost undeveloped. Who could see without pain, the continued drain of emigration which was carrying away to more favored regions her most enterprising and industrious citizens? Her signs were the reverse of those which were seen near the habitation of the Lion, in the fable. The tracks all proceeded from—there were none coming to the State. Who but must wish that her disconnected fragments were brought together by those facilities of communication which might make them feel and act as one people in interest and affection? Much, very much might be done for the improvement of her physical condition. But there was another point of view in which he most earnestly desired the improvement of the State. If the only sure foundation of rational liberty be the virtue of the people, the best safeguard of that liberty is to be found in their intelligence. This alone can secure it against the wicked arts of oligarchs and demagogues. Not a little had been lately done in the cause of education, and he hailed with delight the Institutions which were springing up in various parts of the country for the instruction of youth. But no efficient plans had yet been adopted for diffusing information throughout the land, and bringing it home to the poor and the humble. Many a spark of genius is now suffered to become extinct which might be kindled into a bright and glorious flame. Many an intellectual gem of purest ray is permitted to remain buried in the caverns of obscurity and indigence. If right-eousness exalteth a nation, moral and religious culture should sustain and cherish it.

It was vain to hope that what ought to be done for the physical or intellectual and moral advancement of the State could ever be accomplished without the united efforts of the good and the wise—without liberal councils and systematic co-operation. Many an anxious, many a painful hour had he spent in reflecting on the divided and distracted state of his country. Earnestly had he wished that he might live to see the day when instead of wasting our energies in sectional broils, instead of waging against each other a foolish and wicked contest, in which victory was without glory and defeat without consolation, we could, like a band of brothers, devote all our aspirations and all our efforts to our country's cause. Possibly the wish so long cherished might never be realized. Indeed he must say that he was not over sanguine in this expectation.—But he would not despair. He would not—he could not abandon the hope that harmony and good will were about to be restored. He did hope, that under this new order of things—under these favorable auspices, his beloved State was about to become all that her sons should wish her to be—that retaining the excellencies she now possessed—her love of liberty and order—her steady, kind, republican and industrious population—her simple and unobstrusive virtues,—there might be added to her whatever was best fitted to raise and decorate and ennoble her character.

(*Debate to be continued.*)

DEBATE ON VOTING *VIVA VOCE.*

Monday, June 22.

The following Resolution was taken up for consideration:

"*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to inquire and report, whether any, and if any, what amendments be proper to compel the members of the General Assembly to vote *viva voce* in the election of Officers."

The Convention, as usual, resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. MOREHEAD in the Chair, on the above Resolution; when

Mr. SHOBER moved the following Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it is inexpedient to cause the members of Assembly of this State to vote *viva voce* in the election of Officers."

The question being put on this Resolution, without any remark, it was negatived.

On motion, the Committee of the whole rose and reported the original Resolution to the House without amendment.

Gen. SPEIGHT then moved the following Resolution, by way of amendment:

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient so to amend the Constitution of this State, that in all elections of Officers the members of the General Assembly shall vote *viva voce*."

Dr. SMITH hoped this amendment would not prevail, but that the Convention would be satisfied to continue the old mode of voting by ballot. He could see no reason for changing it, nor any good that can arise from it. The great object in all elections is to secure a fair and free expression of the will of the voters, and he could see no advantage that the *viva voce* mode had over the ballot in attaining this object. He hoped, therefore, the old mode would be continued.

Gen. SPEIGHT hoped the change would be made, as it would be the means of ascertaining to a certainty how every man voted in an election of Officers. He did not wish to see this practice introduced into our elections generally; but he was clearly in favor of the change proposed. Indeed, he could see no reason why every member's vote should not be made known when he elected a Public Officer, as well as when he voted for or against the passing of a law.

Mr. COOPER was opposed to the motion. He was satisfied with the usual mode of voting by ballot. He could see no good reason for publishing to the world how every man voted for every officer elected.

Judge SEAWELL was in favor of the change. He thought there was the same reason for making known how members vote for Public Officers, that there is for taking the *Yeas* and *Nays* upon any question before the Legislature. It would prevent any prevarication in future on subjects of this kind. At present, a member might promise to vote for a dozen different men for an office, and not vote for one of them.—Our Journal ought, he said, to record fully every man's doings during the session, that his constituents may be able to form a correct judgment of his course. A vote given by a man in his legislative character was very different from a vote placed in the ballot-box in his private character.

Judge GASTON did not approve of this departure from our usual mode of voting. He feared that the innovation would produce much evil, and he believed that it would be followed by little good. It is true, as stated by the gentleman from Wake, there is a marked difference between a vote given by a man in his private capacity, and one given in his legislative character.

A representative is responsible to his constituents, and they have a right to know how he voted on any particular subject. But while he should be responsible to his conscience and his constituents, he should be freed from all improper influence.

Suppose the Legislature about to make an appointment of great importance, would it not be right that members should be left to their own free choice, without control from any quarter?

It is essential that representatives should be responsible to their constituents, but to no other person. Now direct them to vote *viva voce* in the appointment of Speaker, Clerks of the House, Doorkeepers, Militia Officers, &c. they would be liable to be operated upon and controlled by every one about them.

We cannot tell what will be the effects of such an influence. At present, he believed no member ever refused to inform his constituents in what manner he voted on any particular occasion. To deny an answer to a question of this kind, would place a stain on his reputation that he could not get rid of.

But the power might be improperly used to effect party purposes in agitating political questions; it would be used to carry points on particular occasions, more with a view of keeping up party feelings, than to effect any good purpose.

This consequence may also result.—Whenever an appointment is to take place, discussions will follow as to the fitness or unfitness of the applicant for office. Members will be heard to say, as now when the Yeas and Nays are called, "Being called to record my vote for one or other of certain persons for office, I must state my reasons for the course I shall pursue. I have heard such a report against one of the candidates, and wish to know whether there be any foundation for the report."

The consequence will be, that the Legislature of the State will become a School of Scandal for bandying to and fro the characters of men.

He was unwilling to make any change in existing usages, without a moral certainty that the change would be beneficial, and he was constrained to say that he was very far from perceiving the advantages which were promised by the alteration now proposed.

Gov. BRANCH differed in opinion from the gentleman from Craven on this subject. He thought that voting by ballot was productive of prevarication and deception; and at present there was no way of ascertaining with certainty how any one voted. He thought the fairest and most independent way of voting was for every man openly to declare for whom he voted. He was for doing away the voting by ballot altogether, and for substituting in its place the *viva voce* vote.

Mr. COOPER said, the gentleman from Halifax seemed to have formed a low opinion of members of Assembly, by supposing they would prevaricate when asked about any vote they had given. He disliked the plan of voting *viva voce*, it would be the means of producing very unpleasant feelings in the community, without producing any good.

Mr. MACON said, there was but little difference between voting by ballot and *viva voce*. He preferred the latter. He thought men were better than they are generally represented. If a man had the misfortune to have his House burnt, you will always find his neighbors ready to help him to rebuild it. And he did not think our Government was so vicious as it is represented, or we should not have kept it so long. If all were honest, we should want no government. Living under a good Constitution, he felt unwilling to change it, but when the people determined to change, the change must be made. With respect to voting, he thought no man should be unwilling to tell how he voted on any occasion. Voting by ballot, a man might call on a neighbor to vouch for him, but he would appeal to the gentleman from Craven, if the record was not the best evidence. He was therefore in favor of voting *viva voce*. He believed the vote by ballot was introduced, when voters were kept from voting publicly for fear of the merchant's books, for they were in debt. But we had now nothing to fear on that ground. And as to a difference of opinion on politics destroying long existing friendships, he did not believe it. He had differed in opinion with some of his best friends, and it made no breach in their friendship. Every agent should be responsible to his principal, and he thought the best evidence in such cases was the record.

Gen JACOCKS said, that he should vote against the amendment, from a belief that if the *viva voce* mode was adopted, it would be used for party purposes; and that in this day of "Reform," it might, by aid of future Conventions, be carried into the county elections and produce great divisions and bad feelings amongst our citizens. He however, was inclined to require it of the Legislature, though he differed materially with gentlemen who contended that a *difference of opinion* did not produce a *difference of feelings*. He had lived long enough to observe and to become convinced to the contrary, and no man had greater cause to regret it than he had.

The question was then taken by Yeas and Nays, as heretofore published.

No one who could prefer to such a man as Judge Marshall, for such an office as the Chief Justiceship of the United States, any other person because he is a democrat or a federalist, or an administration or opposition man, can be a sincere, or at least, a wise lover of the republic. The selfish, grovelling aims of party, or miserably perverted views of the public good, must predominate altogether in such a mind over every just and generous and patriotic consideration. Well may the country look forward with absorbing interest to the choice of Judge Marshall's successor; for, on it, we conscientiously believe, depends the character, in a great degree, of its future destinies. If the appointment be a party appointment—if the Chief Justiceship, too, is to be deemed one of the spoils which the ravenous clutches of party may seize and appropriate to its own particular, sordid purposes—then, indeed, has the time come for the patriot to ejaculate the prayer of the Grecian orator—"Let not these desires be ratified in Heaven! Infuse a better spirit into these men! Inspire their minds with pure sentiments! Or if their natures are not to be reformed, on them only let vengeance be discharged! But to us, let beneficence be displayed in a speedy deliverance from impending evils, and in all the blessings of safety and tranquility!"

National Gazette.

The New York Gazette says: "The estate of Mrs. Ann Rogers, consisting of 284 Rose Hill lots and 927 lots of Bloomingdale, was sold at the Exchange, on the 2d and 3d days of July, by Messrs. Franklin & Jenkins, and brought the nett sum of $688,310, which is believed to be the most valuable estate ever offered in this city."

An English penny, placed out at compound interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. at the birth of Christ, would, in the year 1790, have produced the enormous sum of 290,991,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000*l.* sterling, which would make about 1100 millions of globes of the size of our earth in solid gold. At single interest it would have produced only 7*s.* 6*d.*

Boston Mercantile.

Adrien and the Orange stand.—Adrien, the magician, went up the other day to an orange stand in Broadway; and taking up an orange in his hand, asked the man who stood by, "vat you take for de orange?

"A sixpence."

Adrien pulled out a sixpence, paid it, and then took a small pen-knife, divided the orange very neatly in two, and lo! and behold! drew out a half dollar from the centre, at least to all appearance. The orange seller stared a little, but said nothing. Adrien put the half dollar into his pocket, and tossed the two halves of the orange into the gutter.

"Vat you take for anodder ov de orange," asked Adrien.

"A sixpence," said the man.

Adrien pulled out his sixpence the second time, paid, cut the orange in two, took another half dollar out of the cut, put it into his pocket, and tossed the orange into the gutter. The orange dealer breathed harder, and stared wilder.

"Vat you take for a turd ov de orange?" again asked Adrien.

"No, no, my old boy, said the fellow, you get no more of my oranges at that price." He picked them up in a basket, and ran home with them to his wife; "Here, Margery," said he, breathless, "here's two hundred oranges, each of them with half a dollar in its bowels—come get a knife, and help me to pick them out."

Margery stared.

"Haste, haste," said he, and immediately began slashing away among his oranges. The first was cut—no half dollar appeared. Another, and another, and another—still no half dollar.

"Is the man mad?" said Margery. "I am sure," said he, "I saw two of them, I sold for a sixpence, each have a half dollar in the inside."

"Oh you fool!" said his wife, "Adrien, the magician must have been the man."

The husband soon discovered his mistake—went back to his old stand with a couple of dozen oranges he saved out of the two hundred, and swears if Adrien were to pull out a woman from the inside of an orange he would not believe him.

N. Y. Herald.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

The fact that *Richard M. Johnson* is a candidate for the Vice Presidency—being what he is, in point of capacity, education, character and moral deportment—is of itself, more eloquent than a thousand arguments, to show, how utterly depraved the public sentiment of this people must have become, when it does not reject with loathing, such a man, for such a station. Without any single merit, other than that of having done his duty as a soldier, in the last war—a merit common with him to thousands and tens of thousands of other Americans—and with every thing to weigh against him, that should determine a choice for the office, he is yet, by the force of party discipline, to be forced, if possible, upon the revolting sense of the people—and inquiry into his private history, is sought to be stigmatized, as personal and malevolent scandal. Nay, more, persons calling themselves clergymen, are found to write letters for publication—not denying, for that is impossible, the degrading incidents of his domestic life—but by glossing them over as mellifluously as possible—and dwelling upon the kindness of his disposition, general benevolence, &c. &c.—actually producing, and meaning to produce, the whole effect of such a denial. They do not utter falsehood, but by the artful suppression of truth, they actually perpetrate falsehood; and the whole party press, so prompt to exclaim against the interference of the clergy, in matters of politics, when that interference is not favorable to their views, copy and applaud, these dishonest letters of the *Rev. Mr. Henderson* and the *Rev. Mr. Comstock.*

The course thus taken, renders it more imperative upon those, who do not mean to acquiesce without effort, in the attempt to force this candidate into the Vice Presidential seat—to set forth truly what he is.

It is notorious, and not denied, that Mr. Van Buren's associate candidate, lived as a husband with a black woman, reared a family by her, and, in violation of the laws of Kentucky, married these daughters to white men. The democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, whom the assembled wisdom and decency of "the democracy," at Baltimore, preferred to Wm. C. Rives, having lost that companion by death, took to himself another of the same race—and she, too, has recently been lost—having eloped with one of the Choctaw pupils of Col. Johnson—after robbing her *quasi* husband and master, of all the money she could find.

The annexed letter from the Cincinnati Gazette, gives tidings of how and where the *lost* was *found.*

LETTER FROM COLUMBUS.

Columbus was quite in an uproar on Wednesday last, and exhibited a specimen of *practical amalgamation*, in high life. Madame Cornelia Parthene, the *reputed* wife of Col. Richard M. Johnson, the Convention candidate for the second office in the gift of the American people, and one other of *her own color*, of the African line, were the heroines of the farce; together with two young Indians, fresh from the Choctaw Agency. The four had set out together on a marrying match, or matches. The Indians left the Colonel's residence, three days previous to the wife of Tecumseh and the neice of the Colonel's *first* wife. The *ladies* had their horses saddled under pretence of riding some five or six miles to procure a lot of strawberries, with which to regale the palate of the "Hero of the Thames." They joined the young Indians, who had conveyed their trunks with them, for the purpose of facilitating the elopement: and the whole company were making good their retreat to Canada, when they were overtaken. One or two representatives of the Johnson family arrived in this city, and offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension of Madame Parthene, (or Johnson,) and her adopted neice. They were pursued by the Sheriff of Franklin county, the Kentuckians before mentioned, and others; captured at Medina—examined before a magistrate; and the Indians permitted to continue their journey.—The *ladies* were brought back to Columbus, and deposited for safe keeping in a room of one of the Hotels, under the care of the nephew of Colonel Johnson, who secured the door by locking it while he went below to wash. But bolts and bars could not confine the *sable* appendages of the family of a renowned hero and "military chieftain."—They both leaped from the window of the 2d story of the Hotel, unhurt, and made their way to the woods, about day-light. They were pursued, Madame Parthene retaken, and placed in Columbus jail for safe keeping; but the neice escaped the hunters. A writ of habeas corpus was procured for the release of the Colonel's *lady* from her gloomy residence, by some of our citizens. Mr. Johnson's nephew getting wind of this gave an "extra allowance" fee of one hundred and fifty dollars to the stage company, to convey the *fair lady* and her suit to Cincinnati, by *express*, in fifteen hours. It was done, with an injunction to the first driver to be in Jefferson fifteen miles west, in *one hour*, or be discharged. I am told that the distance was performed in *four minutes* less than the hour.

When passing through Columbus, on their way north, the party stopped at the same Hotel to which they had been returned, on their homeward passage. A piano forte being open in the parlour, the *accomplished* Madame Johnson amused herself by performing a few choice and select pieces of music; and evinced by her conversation, that she was by her *education*, superior to the ordinary slaves of the South. They were termed "parlor servants," by their pursuers.

July 6.

FROM THE NASHVILLE REPUBLICAN.

It is a fact becoming too notorious to be longer unnoticed in the public journals, that numerous copies of the Prospectus of the Extra Globe, of the Extra Globe itself, and of the Globe newspaper, containing the grossest calumnies against Judge White and some of his most distinguished friends, have been sent to many of the prominent citizens of this Congressional district, as well as other parts of the State, *under the frank of the President!* It is not alone to the old friends of Gen. Jackson that these documents are sent, but to many persons with whom, we believe, he has no acquaintance. Hence we infer, that lists of names are sent on by Mr. Van Buren's friends in this State, to some person or persons in Washington, who possess the means of obtaining the President's frank, and who hope to influence, and probably change the opinions of those to whom these documents are addressed, by its use.

The proposition to change the viva voce to the ballot mode of voting, in England, has been rejected in the House of Commons, by a majority of two to one.

The President's Conge D'Elire.—If we are to credit the Wolf papers, the President's letter has done the business for Muhlenberg. They openly declare that it has settled the business; and the drooping tone and *significant* silence of the Muhlenberg organs, shows that they feel the blow. But, good Heavens! what a despicable set of *serviles* they must be, to be thus transferred at the nod and beck of the Executive. This is a striking exemplification of the professions made by the President not to let the official influence of the Government bear upon the freedom of elections.

The Pennsylvanian is perfectly silent on the subject. The democratic Herald thus introduces the letter of the President to the two parties, with a few remarks from the Sentinel:

"To THE WHIGS!—Oh! ye Whigs! Ye who have hearts made of softer stuff than stone, come now, and rally in support of GEORGE WOLF, the *Jackson Candidate for Governor!*

"We take the following from the *Sentinel of this morning*, and hope to hear of no more appeals from that paper to the Whigs, to vote for GEO. WOLF. It is now 'JACKSON and WOLF' again! What '*star*' or '*moon*' is now ascendant in the Palace? *'All in the wrong, or the Presidency well lost!'*"

We occupy a portion of the space that is left us to-day, with the letter and toast of General JACKSON in answer to the invitation of the democratic citzens of the First and Second Districts. It proves conclusively, that the stories which have been so industriously circulated by the little coterie of disappointed office hunters around the Pennsylvanian, of the unfriendly feelings of the national administration towards Governor Wolf, and their want of confidence in his political principles, are as destitute of foundation as most of the other calumnies that have been uttered against that worthy man, and, we presume, we shall hear no more from the disorganizers about Governor Wolf's subserviency to the Bank, or his treachery to the national administration. General JACKSON understands these matters quite as well as the Pennsylvanian, and he has expressed his opinion with his accustomed frankness.

Nothing can exhibit in a stronger light the difference in his feelings towards the friends of George Wolf and regular nomination and the disorganizers, than his letters and toasts to the two parties. To enable our readers to mark this difference, we copy from the Pennsylvanian, of yesterday morning, his letter and toast to the Muhlenbergers who dined at Masonic Hall. The two letters speak for themselves. They are pregnant with meaning. Comment is unnecessary:

GENERAL JACKSON'S LETTER

To the friends of Governor Wolf.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1835.

Gentlemen—I had the honor to receive by this morning's mail, your invitation on behalf of the Democratic citizens of the Frist and Second Congressional Districts of your State, friendly to the re-election of George Wolf. Thanking you for this mark of attention, I have to request that you will convey to my Democratic friends, the expression of my sincere regret, that it will not be in my power to unite with them on the interesting occasion which calls them together. I beg leave, however, to annex a sentiment, which may not be unexpected from me, and which, I trust, will be acceptable to all the company.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON

Messrs. John Thompson and others, Committee.

The People of Pennsylvania—The decision and firmness with which they upheld their patriotic Governor, in the recent contest with the Bank of the United States, have given them new claims to the admiration and respect of their republican brethren throughout the Union.

GENERAL JACKSON'S LETTER,

To the Muhlenbergers.

WASHINGTON, July 1st, 1835.

Gentlemen—I regret that it will be out of my power to accept of the invitation with which you have honored me in behalf of the Democratic citizens of the Second Congressional District to unite with them in the celebration of the next 4th of July.

In compliance with your request, I annex a sentiment, which, I trust, will be acceptable to my fellow citizens who will be assembled on that occasion; and have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Republican and Democratic Principles of unexampled prosperity—their destruction would be followed by public dishonor and private distress. They can only be preserved by the union and harmony of their "true friends."

It will be seen that the Sentinel calls the attention of its readers to the 'difference of feeling' exhibited in the two letters. 'They are pregnant with meaning!' Independent of the toast so complimentary to Wolf, and the omission of any allusion to the Opposition Candidate, he tells one of his '*sincere regret*,' that he cannot attend; while he puts off the other with a simple expression of regret, and gives them a left-handed wipe in the toast, by which they are told that they are not "true friends of Democracy' unless they 'harmonize with the friends of Wolf'? The difference is too palpable not to strike both parties; and they all understand it. One receives it in mournful silence, as a Persian slave does the order to submit his neck to the bow-string. The other throws up his cap and cries victory! victory! Jackson and Wolf!

But what a state of political degradation does this evince! And can any honest man say that the influence of the General Government is not destructive of the Independence of the States, when he sees a whole party thus subservient to a simple intimation of the Executive. The *firman* of the Porte scarcely produces as great effects.—Under this state of things, whatever may be the forms of the Government, it is a virtual despotism. A despotism of the worst kind: an elective despotism founded on corruption.—*Washington Telegraph.*

Rumored Insurrection of the Free Colored Apprentices of Jamaica.—Hudson has at his News Room, a letter, via Philadelphia, from his Jamaica correspondent, without a date, saying that the whole island was in a state of alarm, by reason of the riotous and insubordinate conduct of the apprentices.—The Governor, too, is said to be unpopular for his efforts in behalf of the blacks. The whole story is very vague.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

The Public Lands.—As there seems to be a great interest felt on the subject of the Public Lands, and as the people appear anxious to know how their Representatives in the last General Assembly voted upon that subject, we publish, for their information, the *Yeas* and *Nays:*

Those who voted *for* the Resolutions, were—Messrs. Albritton, R. H. Alexander, Allison, Baker, Barringer, Battle, Bedford, Bell, Blatchford, Blalock, Brandon, Bray, Brummel, Cansler, Clement, Coor, Craige, Crump, Davenport, Dockery, Dudley, Fleming, Gorrell, Graham, Guinn, Hawkins, Harper, Harrison, Hartley, Henderson, Henry, Hoke, W. Horton, J. Horton, Houlder, Howard, King, Kittrell, Latham, Lilly, Lindsy, Locke, Long, Loudermilk, Manly, Manney, Martin, Matthews, Monk, Mullen, McCleese, McLean, McNeill, McPherson, Norcum, Ousby, Outlaw, Perkins, Poindexter, Rush, Seawell, Sloan, Smallwood, G. Smith, Stockard, Swindell, Taylor, Tillet, Tomlinson, Wadsworth, Walker, Watson, Waugh, Weaver, Jacob Williams, Williams of Greene, Williams of Richmond, Witcher, Ziglar.

Those who voted *against* them, were—Messrs. Boddie, Bragg, Braswell, Brown, Bynum, Byrum, Carter, Fitzrandolph, Foushee, Frink, Gwyn, Harris, Haywood, Hutchison, R. Jones, Jordan, Judkins, Kenan, Lee, Lyon, Marsteller, Perry, Potts, Powell, Register, Roebuck, Slade, J. L. Smith, Swanner, Tatham, Whitfield, Williamson.

The Senate, it will be recollected, refused to consider these Resolutious, but laid them on the table, which amounted to a rejection of them.

Those who voted *for* laying the Resolutions on the table, were—Messrs. Arrington, Baker, Brittain, Burns, Cooper, Cowper, Dobson, Durham, Edmonston, Edwards of Warren, Edwards of Person, Ennet, Flynt, Flowers, Gavin, Holmes, Hawkins, Howell, Hussey, Kerr, Lindsey, Lockhart, McCormick, Montgomery of Hertford, Moye of Greene, Staley, Spaight, Stephens, Wilder, Whitaker, Whitehurst, Wyche, Wilson.

Those who voted *against* laying them on the table, were—Messrs. Barco, Bateman, Beard, Caldwell, Dowd, Fairly, Harrison, Hogan, Kendall, Little, Lowry, McMillan, McQueen, McWilliams, Martin, Mast, Montgomery, of Orange, Moye, of Pitt, Parker, Phelps, Sawyer, Sherard, Shipp, Wellborn.

From the Circular of Dr. Henderson, of Surry, the gentleman who introduced the Resolutions on this subject, which has just come to hand, we make the following extract:—

"Now is the time for North Carolina to act. If she waits a few years longer, until the Western States get a majority in Congress, any attempt then will be in vain. There is besides, something more than mere pecuniary considerations in this subject. All the signs of the times just past, bespeak the necessity of a closer union, and, among all the ties which bind us together, the Public Domain, next to the natural love of country, holds the highest consideration. By appropriating the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, a new and powerful bond of affection and interest is created among them, like that which binds brother to brother—while the General Government, regarded in the light of a kind Parent, will extend its care, and distribute its blessings all around.—And for North Carolina "the land of our sires, and the home of our affections," dejected and dispirited as she may be, with gloom before, and sorrow behind—shall no brave blow be struck to resist her downward tendency? Shall we still pursue that short-sighted policy which has peopled the West with much of her wealth, and her best citizens, and do nothing for her better interest, by closer concert and wider enterprize?—Want, benumbing want of funds for Internal improvement, has ever hung over our ancient State, like a smothering night mare: yet, when it may hereafter be mentioned, that we are too poor to engage in the race of improvements with our sister States, let it be remembered, that we have in the Public Domain, an interest, which, when properly distributed by law, would annually throw into our Treasury, THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. This sum, judiciously laid out, on works of general interest, would soon cause the "Old North" to raise up her drooping head, in smiles upon her fine climate and soil, teeming with growing towns, fertile farms, and a thrifty, contented people."

A Ticklish Lodging Place.—When the workmen employed in the erection of the new three story brick building, at the corner of 12th street and the Bowery, New York, returned to their work yesterday morning, they found a woman who, from her dialect, appeared to be German, in a most singular as well as most dangerous situation. It appears that the previous evening, when in a state of extreme excitement from liquor, she entered the building, none of the floors of which had been laid, and she walked up a plank to the joists of the first floor, then mounted three successive ladders to the attic story, and by stepping across on the joints succeeded in reaching a chimney place intended as a garret bed room, in which she laid herself down and went to sleep. When she waked up in the morning sobered, the dangerous situation in which she found herself, added to the effects of her late debauch, overcame her so powerfully with a nervous affection, that she was unable to make an effort to descend; and, when found by the workmen, they were obliged to lower her to the ground with a rope. Had she chanced to move a few inches in her sleep, she would inevitably have tumbled from the garret to the cellar, and death would have been the consequence.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Party.—The Bradford (Pa.) Banner of the 2d inst. states that a new printing press, type, *editor*, and all, *from the State of New York*, arrived in that town on the 28th ult. It was intended to enlighten that portion of "benighted Pennsylvania," and to support Mr. Van Buren.

Before we confer on a man, who caresses the people, the title of a patriot, we must examine to what part of the people he directs his notice: If the candidate for patriotism endeavors to infuse right opinions into the higher ranks, and by their influence to regulate the lower; if he consorts chiefly with the wise, the temperate, the regular and the virtuous, his love of the people may be rational and honest. But if his first and principal application be to the indigent, who are always inflammable; to the weak, who are naturally suspicious; to the ignorant, who are easily misled; and to the profligate, who have no hope but from mischief and confusion; let his love of the people be no longer boasted.—*Dr. Johnson.*

Mr. Van Buren's support of a rank Federalist and an adversary of the South.—We subjoin the extract from Mr. Van Buren's letter, promised in our last. It proves clearly that he warmly supported *Rufus King*, the uncompromising champion of ☞FEDERALISM, and zealous leader of the fanatical band who were arrayed ☜against the South on the great Missouri question. That he did this with a perfect understanding of Mr. King's views and intentions on the subject—that he would not, under any circumstances, yield one inch of his opposition to the admission of Missouri into the Union "without the prohibition of slavery therein"—is evident from his own language. Indeed, no man of intelligence, could, at that time, have been ignorant of them. Comment is unnecessary. It must be apparent to every man of common sense that Mr. Van Buren was not only identified with the opposers of Southern interest, but was as guilty as Mr. King himself.

Extract from a letter written by Mr. Van Buren, in the autumn of 1819, to one of his friends.

"I should regret to find any flagging on the subject of Mr. King. *We are committed to his support. It is both wise and honest, and we must have no fluttering in our course. Mr. King's* views towards us are honorable and correct. THE MISSOURI QUESTION conceals, *so far as he is concerned*, no plot, and we shall give it a true direction. You know what the feelings and views of our friends were when I saw you; and you know what we then concluded to do. *My 'Considerations,'* &c. and the aspect of the Argus, will show you that we have entered on the work in earnest.—We cannot, therefore, look back. Let us not, therefore, have any halting. I will put my head on its propriety."

With what propriety the partizans of Mr. Van Buren can hold him up as the *Democratic* candidate and friend of Southern principles, we leave the people to judge. It appears to us that the attempt to humbug them into his support by such means, is as gross an insult as could be given to an enlightened people.—*Raleigh Star.*

DINNER TO MR. LIVINGSTON.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

The dinner given to Mr. LIVINGSTON in this city, on Saturday last, was well attended, and with the exception of the strict party grounds upon which the affair was conducted, and the strong tincture of party spirit visible throughout, it may be said to have passed off well, and to have been a gratifying compliment to one who it may be truly said "has done the state some service." The company, consisting of upwards of 300, sat down to a very sumptuous table, prepared by Mr. Heiskill, at the Washington Hall, shortly after 5 o'clock. The utmost hilarity is said to have prevailed and the gratification of the company was repeatedly and enthusiastically manifested by loud cheers that made the old hall ring again. The President of the United States was at the head of the regular toasts, followed by the Vice President, after which, in due order and prefaced by a powerful address by Mr. Dallas, was given "Our distinguished guest—the successful ambassador to France." Mr. Livingston, in reply, made a speech of considerable length, the character of which may be inferred from the well known talents of this eminent statesman, who is an honor to the country which he has so ably represented, and whose elevated mind would doubtless have been still more highly gratified with the deserved tribute tendered him on Saturday last, had the arrangements been of that liberal cast that would have admitted of the concurrence of all; as numbers would have been glad to have participated in a national tribute, bestowed as such, upon one of the most deserving men of the nation.

The company retired at an early hour, after some exhibition of oratorical skirmishing, in which severe hits were given and received, but as it was strictly a family affair, we of course do not feel ourselves at liberty to enter into particulars.

U. S. Gazette.

American Ingenuity.—From the Cincinnati Republican, we gather the following particulars of a new Quadrant, invented by a gentleman there for Mr. Clayton, to ascertain the velocity of his balloon in his ascension, which took place the 4th

"Dr. Locke has invented and made for Mr. Clayton a Quadrant, by means of which he can ascertain his velocity in the high regions of the air.—The instrument plumbs itself by a weight, and has three pair of fixed sights. The first pair range perpendicularly; the second to 40 degrees from a perpendicular; the third to 63½ degrees. These three lines, projected from the balloon, will strike the earth at points including two distances, each equal to its altitude, which is known by the barometer. An object noticed in advance of the balloon, will first come in the range of the line of 63½ degrees, and lastly in that of the perpendicular. The instrument may then be reversed, and the same object noticed by the watch. The velocity over a distance equal to four altitudes is at once obtained without any calculation. This is more simple and exact than the reckoning by casting the log at sea.

"Dr. L. has also prepared for him a Phosphoric Lamp, without fire, by which this instrument can be read in the night. Our enterprising Æronaut, thus furnished with the barometer, watch, compass, chart, quadrant, or motometer, and lamp, will be enabled, by his reckoning, to know what part of the country he may at any time be traversing, and may be trusted on his trackless journey with less anxiety than we previously suffered on his account."

Progress in the value of Real Estate in the vicinity of Boston.—In 1813, Doctor Shurtleff bought a farm at Chelsea containing about 220 acres of upland and marsh, for $10,000. A few years since he sold about five acres of it to the United States for $2500. In 1831 he gave the refusal of his farm to a Company at $25,000, but the bargain was not then completed. Within two months past the same Company have bought the same farm at $50,000. The purchasers having divided the estate into lots, have recently sold at public auction about 35 acres out of the 215. This part of it alone produced upwards of $75,000.

The Cincinnati Daily Gazette of July 14, says: "We understand that E. A. Brown, of Ohio, late Minister to Brazil, has been appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office, in the place of Elijah Hayward, Esq., resigned." We dare say this report is well founded. It has been for some time known here, that Mr. Hayward's resignation was intended, and it has been supposed that it would take effect on the 1st of next month.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

FOREIGN.

New York, July 20.

The CALEDONIA, packet ship of the 16th inst. arrived at this port yesterday morning—but the papers by her are received.

The change of Ministry in Portugal is hailed upon disagreeably, it is said, in England, chiefly on the ground that it implies a disposition on the part of the Queen to connect herself with the French reigning family, by marrying the *Duke of Nemours.*

Count *Pahlen* has been appointed Russian Ambassador at Paris, in the place of *Pozzo di Borgo*, who had so long occupied that station.

The most interesting intelligence is that which relates to the indemnity due by France to this country. The London Morning Herald of the 15th says:—"The domestic news given by the Paris papers is highly interesting. The Chamber of Peers passed the American Indemnity Treaty Bill on Friday last by a large majority (125 against 58) in the shape in which it had been brought up from the Chamber of Deputies; thus defeating all the calculations that the clause introduced into it in the latter mentioned Chamber, on motion of Gen. Tarze, and which it was thought would give offence to America, would be omitted.

From the Correspondent of the Herald.

LISBON, May 27.—The immediate cause of the change of administration is ascribed to the Queen's predilection for the Duke of Nemours, which was known, and, it is said, liked at Paris, which was opposed by the Empress and Messrs. Pinto and Carvalho, but advocated and supported by the Duke of Palmella, and all the Aristocracy and Camarilla, who, falling in with the Queen's private inclinations, intrigued against her late Minister and mother and sister-in-law, and at a Council of State, when the Queen's second marriage was debated, and the former objected that the King of the French himself had not yet given his consent to his second son marrying the Queen of Portugal, as he might be wanted for the French succession, Palmella answered that if this was the whole extent of their grounds of opposition, he would soon remove it, and so saying, pulled out of his pocket King Louis Philip's written consent to the Queen of Portugal's marriage with the Duke of Nemours, all ready cut and dry, a plain proof of his having intrigued before hand to obtain this document, which of course made the Queen's wishes triumph.

From the London Morning Herald, of the 15th.

The late news from Madrid contained in the Papers before us is of the 4th inst. Private letters alleged to have reached Paris continued to represent the fall of the Ministry as nearly a certainty. Even Toreno, would, it was expected, be swept away in the torrent. The parties named as the probable successors do not, however, appear likely to be those whom a Radical movement would place in power.

The Limerick Chronicle gives the following melancholy particulars of an awful shipwreck:—A passenger, who was one of the fifteen saved from the wreck of the Monarch, of Liverpool, Captain Jackson, states that there were 240 souls on board, and that they were six days on their way to New York, when she struck about midnight, on Thursday, the 28th ult., being then in charge of the mate, who was intoxicated. *Two hundred and twenty five souls perished!* the captain, three sailors, and eleven passengers were picked up by the Frances Mary, Flynn, and brought to Dublin. The passengers were mostly from the county of Limerick; being only a few from Tipperary among whom were persons of the name of Kenchan and Mahr, neighbors of Cashel.

Liverpool Cotton Market, June 15.—The increased demand subsided on Saturday; since then the demand has been limited, and Brazil is still difficult of sale at a further decline of ¼d; whilst the better qualities of American, being scarce, maintain former dates—1500 American having been taken by speculation—and 500 for export: sales amounting to 9950—consisting of 190 S. Island at 22½d.

This day, 15th, the market is steady, with a fair demand. Sales to-day 3,000, price steady. 57 Bowed Georgia 10d. to 12¾d.; 3000 Mobile, Alabama and Tennessee 10d. to 12¼d.; 2620 Orleans 10d. to 15d.

Politics of the Day.—The Baltimore Chronicle makes the following remarks on the subject of the canvass for the Presidency:

"The object in view being the defeat of the candidate nominated by the Baltimore Convention, the question, how this object is to be accomplished, demands mature consideration. If Messrs. Webster and White both continue to be candidates, the election will have to be made by the House of Representatives—a result to be avoided if possible. It is evident that the strength of the whole opposition, if united upon *one* candidate, would insure his success—but here we are met with the objection, that the North will not support Judge White, nor the South Mr. Webster. If the interests of the country are dependent upon the issue of this contest, should such a sectional jealousy exist? We think not. We have no obstinate attachments to *men;* and, therefore, although we prefer Mr. Webster, would support Judge White with pleasure, if the defeat of Mr. Van Buren could be thereby effected. If the opposition in the North and of the South would indulge in a spirit of compromise, no difficulty need arise.

"But, supposing that each section will adhere to its candidate, how shall the votes of Maryland and other Whig States, which go for "principles not men," be cast? In the event just suggested, it will become the duty of such States so to vote as to send one of the opposition candidates into the House ahead of Mr. Van Buren. We presume that there will be no difficulty in ascertaining the relative strength of Messrs White and Webster in time to regulate the votes of uncommitted States—we therefore think that it would be premature for the opposition party of Maryland to select their candidate at present, as it might be the means of having the electoral vote of the State thrown away. We look forward to the ensuing session of Congress to have all differences reconciled—practicable—for which purpose, it is possible that the pretensions of both Judge White and Mr. Webster may be waived in favor of a third candidate.

"Our greatest solicitude is to defeat the election of Mr. Van Buren—convinced that his success would prove "a curse to the country." Whether this be accomplished by running Mr. Webster, Judge White, or another person, is a matter, in our opinion, of minor consideration."

Names and things.—Senator Webster did assist in getting up the Hartford Convention. Senator Hubbard of New Hampshire *did.* The New Hampshire Patriot therefore abuses Mr. Webster as a Hartford Conventionist, and praises Mr. Hubbard as an original democrat, dyed in the wool. At the time of the Convention, Mr. Webster was a member of Congress from Rockingham—the counties which acted in the matter were Cheshire and Grafton, only. Now we have no idea of arguing the subject of the Hartford Convention, *nor of questioning how far Mr. Webster was in discountenancing any such measure.* Our object is to expose the meanness and falsehood of a press, that fixes a fraudulent charge on a political enemy, while it sustains and applauds men who have really been guilty of the alleged malfeasance. It is a double falsehood—a compound iniquity. We wish New Hampshire joy of her new Governor. Long life to the Regent of the Granite State. The *Hill Dynasty* forever!

Boston ...

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE MARSHALL.

At a meeting of the Judges and Gentlemen of the Bar, of the Supreme Court of N. Carolina, held at the Supreme Court Room, on Monday, the 13th July, 1835, the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Chief Justice, was called to the Chair, and Thomas P. Devereux, appointed Secretary.

The following Resolutions were presented by General Iredell, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the melancholy intelligence which has been received of the decease of the Honorable JOHN MARSHALL, late Chief Justice of the United States, calls upon us for an expression of the reverence which we entertain for his memory and the grief which we feel for the loss which our country has sustained.

Resolved, That the ardent and consistent patriotism, the genius, learning, intellectual vigor and inexpressible integrity of this GREAT and GOOD MAN, blended as they were by the most unpretending purity of manners, and exhibited in the course of a long life devoted to the service of his country, claim his memory to every indication of respect from all classes of his fellow citizens, and especially from the members of that profession of which he was the ornament and pride.

Resolved, That we will cordially unite in the design of causing a Monument to be erected to his memory in the City of Washington, by the Bar of the United States.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee for collecting funds for this purpose, and for corresponding with similar Committees in other parts of the country.

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to transmit to the surviving Family of the late Chief Justice, with a copy of these Resolutions.

The following gentlemen were then appointed the Committee under the 4th Resolution, viz: Judge Gaston, Thos. P. Devereux, Fred'k Nash, John L. Bailey, David F. Caldwell, Patrick H. Winston and Louis D. Henry, Esquires.

THOMAS RUFFIN, Chairman.

T. P. DEVEREUX, Secretary.

We are authorised to state that the *Merchants' Bank of Newbern* is now in readiness to commence operations, and that the Board of Directors will meet every Monday night for the purpose of discounts.

Newbern Spectator.

General Court—John Randolph's Will.—The following Judges decided in favor of the Will, viz:—Judges Saunders, Parker, Tucker, Field, May, Duncan and Estill. The following Judges decided against the Will, viz:—Judges Smith, Lomax, Scott, Thompson and Clopton.

The Will has therefore been admitted to probat by a majority of one. But an appeal has been taken to the Court of Appeals.

By the Will of 1832, the eldest son of Mr. Bryant, who married a niece of Mr. Randolph's, is appointed his principal heir. It supersedes the provisions of the Will of 1822, which had emancipated his slaves, and appointed Bishop Meade and Mr. P. B. Key, the Trustees for their benefit. A very elaborate argument may be expected before the Court of Appeals on a question, which has called forth more testimony, and excited more interest, than any other Will perhaps which was ever offered for probat in this Commonwealth.

Richmond Enquirer, of Tuesday.

FROM THE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

Insult to an American Consul.—Our correspondent at Marseilles, under date of June 2d, gives the following account of what is deemed an outrage to the American Consul, Mr. Croxall, by the authorities at that place:

"You will no doubt have heard ere this reaches you, the treatment the American Consul has been subject to, on account of a drunken servant woman, he put out of his house. He was imprisoned for some time, tried by the *Court d'Assizes*, and acquitted by the jury; but the judges after the acquittal, together with the lawyers and doctors, for the plaintiff, formed what they called a *civil cour*, and condemned him to a fine of 2000 francs and costs. According to the opinion of many, this act was done from a spite against the Consul, he being an American, and from some observations made by the judge, or president, on account of the 25 million affair—which is likely, the Americans not being on such good terms as formerly, especially with the opposition. The Consul has written to Paris to appeal, and but little doubt exists that he will there obtain redress. Such a decision has never before been known which gives the affair a more aggravated appearance."

Remarkable feat.—A wagon load of tobacco arrived here on Wednesday from Ohio, which had been drawn by six horses a distance, we are informed, of 30 miles, the weight of which was 10,375 lbs. This is a remarkable feat, and nearly equal to one performed in Frederick county, in this State, about fifteen years ago, by Captain Robert W. Hamilton, who, with six horses, drew to Alexandria, a distance of seventy-five miles, in which he crossed the Blue Ridge mountains, *fifty-five barrels of flour*, weighing 11,880 lbs. This feat is, perhaps, the greatest of the kind on record; and when the state of the road, and the nature of the country where it was performed, are considered, will probably never be equalled. A few days previous to this, Mr. James Pelter, of Winchester, had drawn forty-five barrels to the same market.

Gazette.

A married couple in Maine sued mutually, a short time since, for divorce. One of the grounds on which the husband prayed for a separation was that his wife *smoked*—that she smoked day and night, and further that she smoked before marriage, but concealed the habit from him until after their union. The wife, on her side, put in a cross plea, that the husband *chewed tobacco*, and not only chewed tobacco, but *ate onions*. Causes of dissatisfaction so strong, added to divers others mutually alleged and proven, were deemed sufficient by the court, and the disgusted couple were allowed to separate and enjoy apart their delectable propensities.

Candles better than Sperm made out of Tallow.—A Mr. Lecanu has discovered that by exposing tallow to 5 or 6 times its weight of boiling ether or turpentine, it is completely dissolved, and on being then evaporated, deposits *stearine*, which is inodorous, and burns less quickly than spermaceti.

A Great Pen.—A letter dated Nantucket, June, 1835, says: "The pen where the sheep-shearing lately took place, was a mile long, and 13,000 sheep were in a short time deprived of their wool. It was an interesting sight."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 28, 1835.

Our Whig friends in the Bladen Congressional District will be sorry to learn, from the following letter, that Gov. Owen is compelled, by his domestic affairs, to decline the nomination as a candidate for Congress in that District:

"*Bladen County, July* 24, 1835.

"Mr. HALE:—*Dear Sir:*—Since the adjournment of the late Convention for amending the Constitution of the State, I have been frequently asked by some of my friends in person, and have received letters from others in different parts of the district, to know, if I would consent to be a candidate to represent the district of Wilmington in the next Congress. To these inquiries I have invariably answered in the negative—yet I have recently understood that it is the intention of some of my friends who are not aware of my peculiar situation at this time, to cast their votes for me as their representative—and I perceive that some of them in the County of Sampson have, through the medium of your useful and highly respectable journal, announced this as their intention.

"A respectable solicitation to become a candidate for any high and important station in our country, always calls for a respectful consideration of the application; and as such I should be disposed to treat this,—but those of my friends who are near me, know that the situation of my domestic affairs at this time, precludes the propriety of giving any encouragement to those who are disposed to have me as their representative in Congress; for it would not be possible for me to leave home, without doing violence to the highest filial feelings and obligations.

"Under these circumstances, I feel that I must stand justified before my fellow citizens, in declining the nomination which has been so often, and so flatteringly tendered to me. With the highest respect, your ob't serv't.

JNO. OWEN"

A meeting of Southern gentlemen was held in New York a few days ago, for the purpose of taking such steps as might be deemed necessary in regard to the operations of the anti-slavery Societies, of which a number have recently been established in the Northern and Eastern States. We regretted to see the call of this meeting, as it appears to us that there is no reason to apprehend any thing from the efforts of these fanatics, who are held in contempt by the whole body of the intelligent and patriotic people among whom they are located; and that, moreover, it is the policy of the South to act entirely on the defensive in regard to any attack that may be made on their rights. The meeting, however, was held; and the principal subject brought before it is embraced in the following resolution, reported by a committee:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of two be appointed by the chairman of this meeting to correspond with the intelligent and distinguished individuals of each slave-holding State, requesting them to call meetings and to nominate Delegates to meet at some suitable time and place, to take into consideration the proper course for the slave-holding States to adopt in the present alarming crisis."

This resolution was opposed by Mr. Foster of Georgia, and others, and after considerable debate, rejected, and the following substitute adopted, with only two dissenting voices:

"*Resolved*, That, whether slavery in our country be an evil or not, is a question belonging solely to the States in which it is tolerated, and whether it shall be continued or abolished, is also a question which belongs solely to those States to determine.

"*Resolved*, That the People of the South cannot for a moment indulge any serious apprehension that the efforts of the abolitionists on the subject of slavery can seriously affect public opinion, even in the North; and that we rely with confidence on the intelligence of our Northern brethren to frustrate and defeat the mischievous schemes of designing demagogues and deluded fanatics. But should a crisis, which we earnestly deprecate, unhappily arrive, we warn our fellow citizens that our rights of property are sacred, and will be maintained."

These resolutions breathe a spirit which we believe will meet with the hearty concurrence of the whole South, and cannot be objectionable to our Northern brethren.

A handsome speculation.—The celebrated race horse Argyle, which won the races last spring at Charleston and Augusta, against some of the best horses in the country, was purchased about four years ago, in Washington City, by John McLean, Esq. of Columbia, S. C. at a price, for the colt, then very young, and his dam, of $750. At that time, no one unacquainted with his blood, would have given $100 for the two. He made his appearance upon the turf this spring, and with so much success, that Mr. McLean sold him for $8,000; and it is believed that he would now bring $15,000!

The following is another instance of a high price being paid for good blood:

The Lexington Intelligencer of the 7th inst. says, "we understand that H. Clay, Esq., sold to Spencer Cooper, Esq., a few days ago, one of the improved *short horn cows*, with a calf one day old, by *Accommodation*, for $500, but she is said to be unsurpassed in pedigree and promise. Before the cow and calf were removed from Ashland, Mr. Cooper sold the calf, delivered at weaning, to Maj. S. Smith, for $200.

Capt. Read, of the Navy, has been tried by a Court Martial, on a charge of cruelty and oppression to a Midshipman, found guilty, and sentenced to one year's suspension from the service. The President has approved the sentence.

A letter to *the Boston Atlas*, dated London, May 22d, says, "Nothing of interest has yet occurred in Parliament. I have heard Brougham, Peel, O'Connell, &c.—and I say, without hesitation, that Webster and Clay are superior to them all."

The spirit of misrule seems to be pervading the country from one end to the other. Mob law at the North, and Lynch's law at the South, have acquired a supremacy over all other law and order, which are alarming to the friends of our institutions, and threaten, unless speedily checked, to interfere with the liberties of the country not less than they have already done with the liberties of the citizen. Whatever may be said of the crimes of those who have recently encountered the vengeance of these self-constituted ministers of justice, we presume that no good citizen can look without horror upon such occurrences as the following:

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 11.

Mob Justice.—Information was received from Vicksburg yesterday, by the arrival of the steam boat Scotland, that a serious act of mobocracy took place on the 6th inst., in the town abovementioned. It appears that a den of gamblers existed in that place which had become obnoxious to the citizens. On the Fourth of July, the gamblers were refused permission to participate in the celebration, whereupon they became insolent, and notice was given to them by the citizens to leave the place. This they disregarded, and remained. Two of them in consequence, were taken and made to go through the ceremony of tarring and feathering, so well known and so often practised in the west. These two left the place, but the others, five in number, armed themselves and made a fortress of their establishment, to which the citizens repaired, and after having forced the doors rushed in. Dr. Bodley, the first person who entered, received eleven balls through his body and fell dead instantly.—The death of the Doctor excited the people to the highest degree of wrath; and, having seized the gamblers, they lost no time in *hanging the whole five*, who remained suspended twenty-four hours. Perhaps justice was done to them. It is reported that they had several times before escaped legal justice.

The N. Orleans Bulletin of the 12th inst. contains the following paragraph in addition to the above:—

"The steamer Freedom confirms the report of the execution of the Vicksburg gamblers, and also states that on the 4th inst. a quarrel originated on Deer Creek, Washington County, Mississippi, between one Hashburger and Chaney, and that on the 6th, Chaney and friends were attacked by Hashburger and friends, which attack resulted in the death of two of each party, viz: Chaney and Wm. Chance, Mr. Howard and a negro belonging to Hashburger, and Rich. Chance badly wounded. It was reported at Vicksburg on the 9th, that in consequence of the difficulties among the gamblers, insurrectionists and others, 26 persons, white and black, suffered death in the State of Mississippi on the 6th inst."

In addition to the above, other sources state, that in Madison County, on *Sunday* the 5th, two men, Cotton and Saunders, Steam Doctors, together with seven negroes, "were hung without law or gospel," and two preachers and ten negroes were to be hung on the 8th. On the evening of the 10th, a large mob assembled at a place called 'Under the Hill,' in Natchez, and routed the gamblers *in toto:* destroying their tables, &c. then allowing them 24 hours to leave the city, and granting 48 hours to the female inhabitants of the same notorious place, to take their leave forever, otherwise their houses would be pulled down about their ears, and themselves subjected to much inconvenience by being compelled to quit the city.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.

Riots.—It seems that the riotous spirit recently manifested has not yet been sufficiently chastised. On Thursday night it was again manifested in several outrages. These lawless outbreakings, of a seditious and riotous disposition, cannot be too severely reprehended. It must not be supposed that these mobs cherish or express what is termed popular feeling, or that they are excited by patriotic or misguided prejudices. Nor must it be imagined that they meet the assent of a single respectable citizen in the community. The mobs are composed wholly of ruffians; their object is the mere gratification of an innate love of violence, and plunder. After they have, by their lawless and almost unopposed violence, driven the blacks from Moyamensing, the same spirit will seek fresh subjects for outrage; and the respectable white citizens of the district will be forced to fly before the mob or protect themselves from their violence, by the aid of the military. The evil has already attained a fearful height. It should be instantaneously suppressed at whatever cost. If necessary, every able bodied citizen should be called upon to maintain the peace; every one concerned in the recent riots should be arrested and punished to the full extent of the law.—*Gazette.*

FROM THE RODNEY (MISS.) TELEGRAPH.

The way they do things in Jefferson County.—Warwick, the murderer of Mr. Fisk, an aged man, both inoffensive and harmless, was tried this week at Fayette. On account of some technicalities of the law failing to be observed, the prisoner was discharged. He had no sooner, however, emerged from the court-house, than he was stripped of his clothing, and a plentiful coat of *tar* and *feathers* applied to him. He was afterwards whipped until almost insensible to pain; and to restore his failing senses, we understand, a large quantity of spirits of turpentine was poured upon him. In this situation he was mounted upon a rail, and carried through the streets of the town, amid the shouts of the multitude. It is said that during the execution of Judge Lynch's sentence, the culprit frequently begged to be shot, but was told that such a death was too easy for him. When the vengeance of the multitude had been fully reeked upon him, he was furnished with money sufficient to carry him beyond the limits of the State with the injunction that in five hours from the time of his release he must be beyond the reach of those who were again ready to repeat the dose he had already received.

FROM THE NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER.

A Sign of the Times.—We have before us No. 8 of a daily penny paper published in New York, entitled "THE IRISHMAN, AND FOREIGNER'S ADVOCATE." Its motto, "*Erin Go Bragh!*" Its figure head, Martin Van Buren and R. M. Johnson. The following is the closing sentence of its leading article concerning the individual named:

"As soon as the weather grows colder, so as to make such an operation pleasant, we trust some respecter of morals will call *a meeting to take into consideration the propriety of tarring and feathering* the very Rev. J. R. McDowall."

The 'Oxford Examiner' of the 16th inst. has the following paragraph:

"*Public Dinner.*—A deputation passed through this place, on Friday last, from a large meeting of the Whigs of Mecklenburg, Va., on their way to Orange, to invite the Hon Willie P. Mangum to a Public Dinner, to be given at Buffalo Springs, in compliment to himself and their own distinguished Senator, Benjamin Watkins Leigh, on the 8th of August. We understand, from subsequent information, that our Hon. Senator has accepted the compliment."

The Rev. Josiah Crudup is announced, in the Oxford Examiner, as a candidate to represent the district composed of the counties of Granville, Franklin, Nash and Warren, in the next Congress.

A Public Dinner was given to Mr. Poindexter at Lexington, Ken. on the 11th inst. On being toasted, Gov. Poindexter made an able speech on the subject of National Politics. Mr. Clay was also present, and in reply to a complimentary toast, after bearing testimony to the services of Mr. P. in the Senate, he spoke as follows:

The question remains to be decided whether the will of one man, in all public measures, is to have unquestioned and unbounded sway, or we shall continue to have a carefully balanced and cautiously regulated Government. What department, what branch of the Government, (the Senate excepted,) what institution of the General Government, is there, into which Executive power or influence has not insinuated itself, to destroy or render it subservient to Executive pleasure? The late pliant House of Representatives was a mere registry of Executive edicts, totally destitute of all independence, conniving at abuses, and exhibiting spectacles of disorder which would have been disgraceful to any primary assembly of people. The Senate has indeed hitherto stood erect, but it has not escaped the contemptuous treatment of the Executive; and its constitutional share in appointments has been frequently disregarded and trampled upon. The authority of the Supreme Court has been despised and contemned; principles have been avowed by the Executive, which, if practically acted upon, place the execution of all its decisions at his pleasure. The only institution that the wisdom of Congress has hitherto been able to establish to supply a safe general currency, in which I agree with your distinguished guest in thinking that the Valley of the Mississippi, more than any other quarter of the Union, is deeply interested, has been overturned and prostrated. In lieu of it, the people have to rely upon the paper of a countless number of local institutions, multiplied daily, acting without concert, tending inevitably to general disorder, and to end in a common explosion. But I will not dwell on or enlarge this frightful picture, although materials are amply supplied by the present administration, to give it greater extent and deeper coloring.

The Senate has been the sole, if not the last, refuge of the Constitution and of the Public Liberty. Whether it will be able much longer to impede the march of the Executive to despotic power, remains to be developed. It is with deep mortification and regret that I am compelled to own, that it has not been sustained by the people, throughout the Union, as its patriotic efforts and aims deserved. But here, at least, in our own State, its motives and labors have been justly appreciated. And I sincerely hope that, whatever discouragements elsewhere may exist, however gloomy for the moment the prospects of civil liberty may seem to be, Kentucky, whilst a shot remains in the locker, or she has a single gallant son left, will never strike the Whig flag, but if she stand alone, will faithfully and to the last adhere to her principles. [Great and long continued cheering.]

The President is not satisfied with the undisputed and general sway which he has acquired. Like the Monarchs, and Emperors, and Despots, whose story History tells, he is desirous, whilst he is yet in office, in the full possession of all his power and means of influence, to name his successor; and, under forms and veils which the feeblest vision can penetrate, has designated his successor. Is there any substantial difference between the hereditary principle and the practice, if it is to be sanctioned, of the existing Presidential incumbent nominating his successor? Can it be doubted that, if the President's bed had been fruitful instead of barren, the same means which are now employed, with his concurrence and approbation, to ensure the election of his favorite, would have been directed to the elevation of his own son?

With respect to the gentleman who has been thus designated, I feel myself most reluctantly called upon, and this appears to me a fit occasion, to say a few words. The public press, private letters, and other evidences, have reached me, of opinions and preferences being ascribed to me by his friends or partizans, so as to create, I think, a duty on my part, to undeceive the public. My personal relations with the Vice President, before and since he came into office, have been those of civility and courtesy; but they have never for a moment affected my judgment as to the propriety of his election as Chief Magistrate. In no aspect of the contest, in no conceivable contingency, in no imaginable alternative, do I think it would be for the interests or honor of the people of the United States to elevate him to that office. Without stopping to insist upon objections to him, from the exceptionable system of party-tactics which prevails in his own State, and which, in the event of his success, he would endeavor to spread over the whole Union; from the means and the manner by which he has been so far advanced; from my utter inability to comprehend what his principles *now* are, in reference to great measures of National policy; there is one objection to him which, in my mind, is absolutely conclusive. *He is the nominated Candidate of the President and the official corps*, and sought to be forced upon the People by all the weight of the administration. If he were the most pure and perfect of all American Statesmen, this single objection would, in my opinion, be absolutely decisive against him. And I must have been false to every principle which has guided my public life, and faithless in my devotion to civil liberty, if I could have entertained an opinion that, under such circumstances, the Vice President should be preferred to any Candidate. [Throughout the delivery of these sentiments Mr. Clay was repeatedly interrupted by animated bursts of applause and cheering.]

He then avowed his determination not to make himself a partizan of any candidate; but at the proper time, to exercise his right of suffrage as he might deem best; and closed by giving the following toast:

"*Executive Power*—It must be checked, and restrained within constitutional limits, or American liberty will find a speedy grave."

We are sorry to find the subjoined in our latest number of the Cincinnati Whig. Those Whigs who had thought of Gen. Harrison as their candidate for the Vice Presidency, unless they would force the office upon him, must look elsewhere:

FROM THE CINCINNATI WHIG.

Gen. Harrison, and the Vice Presidency.—A great number of the Whig papers throughout the country, have recommended the name of General Harrison to be run as Vice President, on the ticket designating Mr. Webster for President.

Now, we are authorized by Gen. Harrison himself, to say, that this disposition of his name is made without his consent, and that he is firmly resolved not to permit his name to be run as VICE President, *on that ticket, or any other.*

A mile a Minute.—A steam car has been built in England, for exportation to the United States, which performed the distance between Manchester and Liverpool at the rate of a mile a minute, (nearly forty miles.) At that rate, when the New York and Erie Railroad is finished, one can breakfast in New York, dine in Buffalo, and be at Detroit, Michigan, the next day, a distance of nearly 800 miles, which is not now travelled in much less than a week.

Sun.

Baltimore, July 21.

The Steamboat Champion, Reynolds, arrived at this port last evening, in *thirteen and a half hours from Norfolk*, the shortest passage ever made—the distance being 200 miles. We have received from Capt. R. the Norfolk papers of yesterday morning.

The Baltimore and Washington Rail Road has been in successful operation since Monday last. The cars go regularly twice a day between the two cities; at least, for the present, from and to the District line. They have gone occasionally at the rate of twenty miles an hour.—*Nat. Int.*

Philadelphia and Trenton Rail Road.—This road has been completely successful. The cars running upon it are constantly crowded. The road is one of the most smooth, level and excellent in the country, and traverses a section of country almost unrivalled in beauty.

NEW YORK, July 17.

Emigration.—From the first of January to the first of July, the number of emigrants landed at this port alone, is *fourteen thousand six hundred and seventy-four*, and up to the present time may be computed at upwards of *fifteen thousand;* and, as the winter months are generally unfavorable to emigration, we are safe in estimating the number which will arrive here in the year 1835, at *thirty thousand*. Of the late arrivals, we are informed by undoubted authority, that a greater portion of the emigrants were destitute, and required assistance almost upon their landing. Of the number arriving in various other parts of the Union, we have no means of ascertaining.—*Star.*

Red River Raft.—The expense to the government of removing this raft will not exceed $150,000. The value of its lands above it, two sections deep, will be raised at least $1,000,000; 130 miles of it have already been removed; 23 remain. A steamboat navigation will thus be opened of 1700 miles, including the tributaries of the river. It will doubtless be completed by next spring.

Horse Shoe Robinson.—We have much pleasure in stating, that Kennedy's novel issued only a few weeks since by Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard, has reached a *second edition*. This is highly flattering to the gifted author, and will, we hope, stimulate to future exertion.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Harvest.—The Woodbury (N. J.) Herald says:—THE HARVEST of the Farmer, which has been generally successfully husbanded, in this county, is very abundant and in quality little, if any inferior to the richest gatherings for the last quarter of a century. Grain, Grass, Fruit, all good—and the growing crop of corn we have rarely, if ever witnessed larger and more flourishing at this season of the year. We are happy in being able to state that it is not only thus in Gloucester county and throughout this State, but so far as we have been able to learn from a widely extended exchange list the whole Union has been similarly favoured.

"John Thelwell had something very good about him. We were once sitting in a beautiful recess in the Quantocks, when I said to him, 'Citizen John, this is a fine place to talk treason in!' 'Nay! Citizen Samuel,' replied he, 'it is rather a place to make a man forget that there is any necessity for treason!' Thelwall thought it very unfair to influence a child's mind, by inculcating any opinions before it should have come to years of discretion, and be able to choose for itself. I showed him my garden, and told him it was my botanical garden. 'How so?' said he, 'it is covered with weeds.'—'Oh,' I replied, that is only because it has not yet come to its age of discretion and choice. The weeds, you see, have taken the liberty to grow, and I thought it unfair in me to prejudice the soil towards roses and strawberries.'"

Coleridge's Table Talk.

A Bridge blown away.—A violent hurricane passed over the village Schaghticoke on Monday afternoon last. A sudden blast of wind accompanied with heavy rain and hail fell at once upon the village, and the whole roof of the bridge, 480 feet in length, was at once forced from its place, and a large part of it was carried to a distance of 700 feet, and scattered in ruins over the village. "Several hundred feet of the roof passed completely over the buildings on the west side of the street, and fell on the east side, without doing the least damage." A part of the roof fell into the river. The body of the bridge was not destroyed, but was considerably injured.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Southern Mail contains many particulars of the shocking occurrences in Mississippi. We gather from the statements, that the whole country was overrun with the most despicable set of villains ever known in a civilized country, whose whole study was how to decoy the unwary into their Hells, as they are aptly called, and how to fleece them when there. For this purpose, they kept open taverns and grog shops, and when drink had stolen away the senses of their intended victims, they were led to the gambling table to be cheated of their money. Murders and robberies are spoken of as of common occurrence at these places. It appears that there were many such establishments in the little town of Vicksburg, and in Natchez, this class of people, male and female, were so numerous as to fill, to crowding, several boats, in which they took their departure for New Orleans. They were ousted from Natchez, at a few hours notice, but fortunately, without the loss of any lives. From several other towns, they had also been driven out.

The people of New Orleans were taking steps to prevent their landing there.

We in North Carolina are accustomed to consider the people of the extreme South as far behind us in detestation of the whole race of gamblers; and yet, will it be believed abroad, that there are several *Licensed* gambling Tables in our State, and one even in this community, heretofore so celebrated for its high standard of morality? Yet the fact is so. In defiance of public sentiment, a roulette table has been kept in this town for some weeks past. It is a nuisance which ought speedily to be abated. Not by the means employed at Vicksburg; for we condemn in toto, all such proceedings; but surely there can be found *legal* means of driving from amongst us such contaminators of the public morals, such blighters of the hopes and murderers of the peace of families. If there be any such means, we call upon our fellow citizens to exert them, speedily and effectually.

We must do the Legislature of 1822 the justice to say, that it never intended to license gambling tables. We well remember—that the tax they imposed was considered as effectually putting them down. And such was the effect for some years.

DIED,

In Raleigh, on the 17th inst. WALDEMAR, infant son of Alexander J. Lawrence, Esq.

At the Mineral Springs, in Bladen County, on the 17th inst., JULIA FENTRESS, daughter of A. F. Toon, of Elizabeth, aged 4 years and 5 months.

Though in her infancy, the deceased began to shew those promising traits which inspire the parent with hope and joy. Being the oldest child and only daughter, her death has occasioned great grief to her parents, but they should be consoled by the reflection that what is their sorrow is her joy.—[*Communicated*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 28

Brandy, peach,	60 a 70	Molasses,	29 a 33
Ditto, apple,	50 a 60	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	10 a 11	Sugar, brown,	8a 10
Beeswax,	21 a 22	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Loaf,	16a 17
Cotton,	17 a 17½	Salt,	60
Corn,	80 a 85	Tobacco, leaf,	4½ a 5½
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	30
Flaxseed,	a 1 20	Bale Rope,	10 a 11
Flour,	$7	Wheat,	1 15
Feathers,	a 35	Whiskey,	36 a 40
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	16a 20

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, July 15th, Hall & Johnson's Boat Diligence, with Goods for J. G. & J. H. Cook, R. C. McMaster, Nott & Starr, Hall & Johnson, J. W. Baker, John McArn, John M. Strong and C. T. Haigh, of this place; and for S. W. Cole and N. Beverly & Co., of the interior.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The following gentlemen are recommended as suitable persons for Wardens of the Poor for Cumberland County:

D. A. Davis,
Sampson Boon,
George McNeill,
Samuel Mims.
Henry B. Beatty,
Farquhard Smith,
Col. A. Murchison,
John Maxwell, Sen.,
John H. Hall.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers that he is now receiving about

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Extra super Cloths, Hats, Shoes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks. Umbrellas, Parasols, Bonnets of the newest style, &c. &c. &c.

JNO. McARN.

July 27, 1835. 47tf.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-MORROW, Wednesday, 29th July, will be sold at McPherson's Brick Store, on Green street, the entire stock of GOODS, in said Store,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, *Hats, Shoes, Crockery & Groceries.*

Sale positive, to close the concern. Terms liberal and at Sale.

WILLKINGS & CO., *Auct'rs.*

July 28.

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, a bound boy by the name of WILLIAM CATLET. All persons are cautioned not to employ or harbour him as the penalty of the law will be rigidly enforced.

SAMUEL COX.

Randolph County, July 10, 1835 47 3w.

Mechanic Benevolent Society.

A CALLED MEETING of this Society will be held at the Town Hall, on THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Those members who feel an interest in the Society, are particularly requested to attend, as it is important that a meeting should be held.

JNO. CARNEY, *Sec'y.*

July 28, 1835.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O P Stark, Nott & Starr, C T Haigh, John C Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C*

96 tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables.

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 95tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street.

November 1, 1834 9tf

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, 5 do. Blown do,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do do. do.
5 do. Old Java do for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.

Hay Street.

Nov. 17, 1834. 11tf.

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835. 25tf.

COFFEE.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

68 Bags prime Rio COFFEE,
23 do. Laguira do.
46 do. Cuba do.

For sale by T. SANDFORD & CO.

April 27, 1835. 34 tf

Superior Molasses.

10 HHDS. of the above article, just received per. Steamboat Henrietta. And in point of quality inferior to none ever Sold in this market

For sale by E B DRAKE.

March 17, 1835. 28 tf

For Sale.

2000 Sacks (full size,) Liverpool coarse Salt,
2000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 bags Coffee,
15 hhds Muscovado Sugar,
75 Casks Thomastown Lime.

J. HUSKE & SON.

March 31, 1835.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elavated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a new and splendid supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Gentlemen's Summer Wear, Calicoes, Muslins, Silks, and a handsome assortment of Ladies' Bonnets of the latest style, Gentlemen's fine Hats, Shoes, &c. All of which they will sell low, at wholesale or retail, at their new stand, South East corner of Market Square.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, March 31st. 30 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are, real French Muslin, Ginghams, Calicoes, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-berlins, Gros-de naps, Gro-de-zan Silks, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a great variety, Cross Barred Muslins, Cambrics, gentlemen's Summer Clothes, a new article, Drills, Rowen Cassimere, Hamiten Janes Marseilles Vesting, 4000 lbs Cotton Yarn, Petersburg make, Virginia Cloth, with many other articles, all of which will be offered at wholesale, or retail, cheap for cash. *Also,* on hand, Sole and Upper Leather, Harness do. &c.

March 30, 1835. 30tf.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

AT a meeting of the patrons of the FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE CLASSICAL SCHOOL, the following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices for the ensuing year.—The Rev'd JARVIS B BUXTON, President; CHARLES P MALLETT, LOUIS D. HENRY, JOHN H. HALL, THOMAS C BLAKE, CHARLES T HAIGH, JOHN W WRIGHT, Trustees

The Trustees respectfully give notice that they have succeeded in securing the services of Miss Eliza Unthank as Directress of this Institution, and those of Mr E. Tripp as teacher in the higher departments of study. The well known reputation of this lady and gentleman gives security that the object of the Board will be met, which is to furnish to a limited number of Females the best privileges of Education. The School will be divided into two departments, for admission into which, application may be made to Mr. Thomas C Blake, the Treasurer of the Board.

Fayetteville, January 19, 1835. 20tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given

NEILL JOHNSON

January 12, 1835. 19tf

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses.

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE.

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. f.

35,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-tf.

A Valuable FARM.

I WILL sell or exchange for property in the town of Fayetteville, that valuable and healthy FARM, in Chatham county, late the property of Archibald McBryde, containing 340 acres, lying upon the waters of Indian Creek and Line Creek. The low grounds are said to be very fine land.—It is within two miles of Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, and an easy day's ride from this place. An excellent Spring near the buildings. For further particulars apply to Mr. Niven McLeran, at Tyson's, or to the Subscriber in this place.

C. P. MALLETT.

April 17, 1835. 33tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town. Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville North Carolina

October 23, 1834. 8tf.

Loaf and Lump Sugar.

5 Bbls superior Loaf
5 do. do Lump } SUGARS.

For sale by JOHN MUNN.

May 25 1835 38 tf.

Ash Lumber Wanted.

Apply to C. P. MALLETT.

March 23, 1835. 29-tf.

JACKSON HOTEL.

LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H MASSEY

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12-tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Whole sale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti-Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
201 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather.

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber

J. MUNN.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf.

New Books.

SIX months in a Convent, by Miss Read; Reply to do., by the Lady Superior; Domestic Happiness; Outre Mer; Men and Manners in Great Britain; Wilberforce's practical View; Mother's Friend; Fanny Kemble's Journal; Malcom's Bible Dictionary; Barnes on the Romans; Brown's Dictionary of the Bible; Andrew's Devotions; Chitty's Pleadings, Wheaton's Selwyn's Nisi Prius, &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

June 15, 1835

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 26th ult. a negro man named ARTHUR; he is of a light complexion, has very large white eyes, a very high forehead, rather inclined to be bald, knock-knee'd, has a down look when spoken to, and speaks very slowly and long; about 38 years old, and about 6 feet high; had on when he left, a suit of cotton fustians, and a wool hat, all considerably worn, which he may have changed, as he has sundry other clothes. I will give $10 for his apprehension, so that I get him, if taken in the State, or $25 if taken out of the State.

CURTIS C. OATES.

Duplin County, N. C. July 1, 1835. 44-tf.

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,

Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cattys, Chocolate, &c.

—IN STORE—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

COTTON GINS.

JOHN W. POWELL will keep constantly for sale, his Cotton Gins of various kinds, at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1835. 43-tf.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Fine Cutlery,

HATS & SHOES, fine & common,

Crockery, Glass and China Ware.

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } WINES.

Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W I and N. O do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder } TEAS,
and Young Hyson }
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28th, 1835. 34tf.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their *Spring Supplies* of seasonable Goods, comprising a very general supply of FANCY and STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery.

Cotton Cards,
Black and drab fur Hats,
Fine and coarse palm leaf Hats,
Men's fine and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
Ladies' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Shoe Findings,
Saddles and Bridles,
Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which make their Stock as complete as can be found in this market, and which they offer at Wholesale exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 20, 1835. 33-tf.

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hart and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.

January 9 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
14 tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving about TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES of **GOODS**, embracing every description in the Dry Goods line, suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, too tedious to enumerate. Among the assortment is an elegant stock of CLOTHS, of every description, Cassimeres, diagonal Lastings, Crape Camlets, Linens, Silks, Muslins, Prints, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, a variety, &c. &c &c. ☞Merchants from the back Country will do well to call and examine for themselves, as the above stock has been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold *CHEAP.*

JOHN McARN.

April 14, 1835. 32tf.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to contract for any quantity of first rate LUMBER, which will be kiln-dried and delivered to order in eight days after application is made, or as soon as it can be dried All applications thankfully received and strictly attended to by

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1835. 38tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Wholesale & Retail Tin Ware Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has moved his TIN FACTORY to Fayetteville, Hay Street, one door above Willkings & Co's Auction Store. His work will be made of the best materials that can be had, and by the best workmen, and in first rate style. He flatters himself that he will sell lower than the prices formerly have been. All kinds of Tin will be repaired as soon as brought in, and at moderate charges. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

LEWIS KIDD.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1835. 39tf

HAY and RUM.

Just received by Steamer John Walker,

50 BUNDLES NORTHERN HAY,
10 barrels and } N. E. RUM.
4 hogsheads }

For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

May 4th, 1835.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of

E J HALE.

Constable's Bonds

UNDER THE LATE ACT FOR SALE HERE.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

50 BBLS fine and superfine Flour,
30 bbls. No. 2 Herring,
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
2000 lbs Lard,
1000 bushels Corn,
200 do. Oats,
50 boxes, "I Blake's" Mould Candles,
30 hhds. bright Molasses,
50 casks Lime.
No. 1 Mackerel,

For sale by

J. G. & J. H. COOK.

July 7, 1835 44 tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

GREAT INCREASE OF STOCK.

THE Subscriber, having received his Spring purchases of BOOKS and STATIONARY, invites the attention of the public, throughout the State, to his very large Stock, which is offered at very low prices, wholesale or retail. Additional supplies of new and Standard Works, are received every two or three weeks.

AMONG THE STOCK ON HAND ARE:

Henry's, Scott's, Clark's, D'Oyly & Mant's, and Doddrige's Commentaries.
Quarto Family Bibles.—Polyglott and plain 8vo., 12mo. and Pocket Bibles, in great variety.
Barnes' Notes on the Gospels and Acts.
Testaments, large and small, fine and plain.
Common Prayer Books,—a variety.
Hymn Books—Village, Assembly, Watts's, Methodist, Zion's Songster, Mercer's Cluster, Dossey's Choice, Dover Selection, Purify's ditto, Parkinson's do., Hymns of Zion
Christian Lyre; Missouri Harmony; Bridgewater Collection, and other Music Books.
Watson's Bible Dictionary; Buck's do.; Alexander's do
Horne's Introduction to the study of the Bible.
McDowell's Theology
Works of the Rev Robert Hall.
Saurin's Sermons; Burder's Village do; Jay's do, Wayland's do.; Chapman's do; Bishop Ravenscroft's do; Bishop Hobart's do; Chalmers's do
Hallam's Pulpit Assistant.
Newton on the Prophecies. Paley's Works.
Mosheim's Church History. Waddington's ditto
Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises.
Horne on the Psalms.
Abbott's Popular Works, viz. The Teacher; Corner Stone; Young Christian; Fireside Piety; Mother at Home, Child at Home; Family at Home; Mother's Friend; Real Dialogues on Evidences of Christianity; China and the English.
Philip's Works, viz: on Redemption; Guide to the Doubting; Guide to the Conscientious; Communion with God; Manly Piety.
Dick's Work's; Christian Philosopher, &c.
Baxter's Call and Saint's Rest.
Bunyan's Works; Bickersteth's do.
Life of Rowland Hill Keble's Christian Year.
Wood on Inspiration Confession of Faith.
Venn's Whole Duty of Man.
Jay's, Cotterell's, Meade's, Berrien's, and Jenk's Family Prayers.
Horne's Manual for the afflicted.
Miller on Ruling Elders; do on the Christian Ministry. With a variety of other Theological Works.
Byron's, Scott's, Moore's, Goldsmith's, Pindar's, Pope's, Sterne's, Hemans, Heber & Polok's, Burn's, and Campbell's Poetical Works; beautiful Editions.
Hazlitt's British Poets.
Spectator, Tatler and Guardian; Shakespeare.
Burke's Works; Scott's Novels, complete in 27 vols
Speeches of Chatham, Burke, Erskine and McIntosh
Do. of Phillips, Curran, Grattan and Emmett.
Bulwer's Novels 12 vols., Cooper's do.,
Encyclopedia Americana, 13 vols.
Lardner's Cyclopedia, 23 vols.
Jones's Defence of North Carolina.
Hume, Smollett, and Bissett's England, 9 vols.
Ditto ditto, and Miller's do. 4 vols.
Gibbon's Rome; Ferguson's do.
Robertson's America, Scotland and India; and Charles 5th.
Bancroft's United States. Gillie's Greece.
Rollin's Ancient History.
Josephus, Plutarch; Scott's Napoleon.
Webster's Quarto and School Dictionary.
Buffon's Natural History
Crabb's English Synonimes.
Treasury of Knowledge.
Davenport's Dictionary of Biography.
Dictionary of Quotations.
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry.
People's Magazine; A Million of Facts.
Crockett's Life and Downing's Letters.
The Blue Book. The Federalist.
Young Man's and Young Lady's Own Books, and Sunday Books.
Singer's and Humourist's Own Books.
Daughter's Own Book; Father's do.
Lavater's Physiognomy. The Wreath.
Scottish Chiefs. Children of the Abbey.
Romance of the Forest. Thaddeus of Warsaw.
Life of Franklin. Irving's Works Form Book.
Cook's Own Book; Virginia Housewife; 75 Receipts. McKenzie's 5000 Receipts.
Three Years in the Pacific.
Galaxy of Wit. The Casket.
Burder's Memoirs of Pious Women.
Mason's Farrier.
Millwright's Guide; Carpenter's ditto.
Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry Tactics.
Harper's Family Library; Boy's and Girl's ditto.
Together with a variety of New Novels.
Blank Books; Writing and Letter Paper, Quills, Slates, Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Ink and Ink Stands; Pencil Cases; Maps; Albums; and a variety of other articles of Stationary.
A very LARGE assortment of GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH, and ENGLISH *SCHOOL BOOKS.* Standard *LAW and MEDICAL BOOKS.*
Together with many Books which cannot be enumerated. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 1835.

IRVING'S NEW WORK.

JUST received, Crayon Miscellany, by Washington Irving; the Yemassee, by the author of Guy Rivers; Valerius, a Roman Story; The Bashful Irishman; Highland Smugglers; Allen Breck; History of Pirates, Robbers, and Highwaymen; Roderick Random; Language of Flowers; Last Days of Pompeii, (at 60 cents;) Life of J. Brainerd Taylor; Lawyer's Common Place Book; Johnson's Digest, &c. E. J. HALE.

May 19.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the ticles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

Copartnership.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the Firm of G. & L. HURLBUTT; the business will be conducted at the stand heretofore occupied by G Hurlbutt

GOOLD HURLBUTT,
LEVI HURLBUTT.

N B.—All persons indebted to G Hurlbutt are requested to settle the same without delay and those having claims against him, will please present the same.

GOOLD HURLBUTT.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1835. 47

Jersey Wagon & HORSE, for Sale.

A JERSEY WAGON, considerably worn and an ordinary work HORSE, for sale low, if applied for immediately—Inquire at this Office.

March 10.

CIDER.

JUST received by Steamer Henrietta, 20 barrels Connecticut Cider for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 31. 30tf.

Pianos for Sale.

JUST received on consignment, two new and beautiful **PIANO FORTES**, made by Dubois & Bacon, of New York, of excellent and latest style, having metallic plates. For sale low, by

E. J HALE.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1835.

Valuable Pine TIMBER.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell or exchange for Town Property, the following valuable tracts of LAND, viz:

640 acres, lying in Cumberland County, on the waters of Black Mingo, joining William Campbell, Daniel McGougan and others

640 acres on the West side of the Cape Fear river, nearly opposite Averasborough.

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on the East side of South River, joining Duncan Blue's. Also

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on both sides of Little Cohara, joining James Ramsay, old surveys Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, upon the waters of Little Cohara, joins the last mentioned survey. Those two Tracts afford a fine situation for a mill with an abundant supply of Timber.

C. P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 35tf

40 SACKS Liverpool Blown SALT,
50 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,

Just received and for sale low by

JOHN MUNN

February 23, 1835. 25tf

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been empowered by Patrick Dailey, to collect all debts due him, and to grant discharges for the same, hereby requests all persons indebted to said Dailey, to call and pay the same, otherwise he will be constrained to enforce payment by legal process The Subscriber may be found during business hours at the Office of Doctor Jordan, on Green street

A W. HORTON

June 17, 1835. 42tf

TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been empowered to collect all the debts due the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, anterior to the 14th February last, and to grant acquittances for the same, lets by request all persons so indebted, to pay the same, or payment will be enforced by legal process, as no further indulgence can be extended—And all persons having claims against the said Company, due previous to the above date, are requested to present them for adjustment.

A. W. HORTON
JAMES HART.

June 17 1835. 42tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, A. D. 1835.

IT is Ordered by the Court, that Wednesday shall hereafter be set apart for the trial of causes on the State Docket, instead of Thursday, and that the Order heretofore passed requiring Justices of the Peace to recognise witnesses in State cases to appear on Tuesday, be rescinded, and they are hereby required to recognise such witnesses to appear on the first day of the Court

Ordered, That the Clerk publish the above regulation in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Journal, until the next term of this Court, and also advertise the same at the Court House door, and other public places in the County.

(Copy from the Minutes.)

[42] Test, ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr. *Clerk*

FOR SALE.

A six passenger Post Coach of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE

May 9. 36tf.

Irving's 2d Volume.

ABBOTTSFORD and NEWSTEAD ABBEY, by Washington Irving; Japhet in search of a Father; Ross's 2d Voyage in search of a North West Passage; Penny Magazine, 3 vols; Pearl Graphics; Passion Week, by Bishop Andrews; Finney on Revivals; Smith's Key to Revelation; Bancroft's History of the U. S.; Chitty's Practice &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE

June 22, 1835.

MOLASSES.

20 HHDS SURINAM MOLASSES, received per Steamer John Walker, for sale by

A. KIMBALL

April 28.

Lime.

50 CASKS fresh Thomaston LIME, on board Post Boy, will be sold low on arrival.

AMOS KIMBALL

July 7, 1835. 44tf